REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

—New Series | BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

[illegible] Bombay [illegible]

[illegible] Delivered free. In Arrear.

[illegible]

[illegible] COUNTRY. In Arrear.

[illegible] Rs. 67 [illegible] 26

[illegible] Rates.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Rs. 5 0 [illegible] 2 8 [illegible] 2 8 [illegible] 6 2½ As.

[illegible] less than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible] SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] relating to such matters as Small [illegible] Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

[illegible] Rs. 1 0

Each [illegible] 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases accompany it.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE [illegible]

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers [illegible] with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every [illegible] days.

The Steamship "[illegible]," [illegible] Tons, 300 H.P., Commander H. B. [illegible], will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th September, at 4 P.M.

September 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves Colombo	25
,, Rutnagherry	18	,, Galle	27
,, Vingorla	18	,, Negapatam	30
,, Goa	19		October.
,, Carwar	19	,, Madras	2
,, Mangalore	20	,, Cocanada	[illegible]
,, Cannanore	21	,, Vizagapatam	[illegible]
,, Tellicherry	21	,, Bimlipatam	[illegible]
,, Calicut	[illegible]	,, Gopalpore	[illegible]
,, Beypore	[illegible]	,, False Point	[illegible]
,, Cochin	[illegible]		
,, Alleppey	[illegible]	Arrives at CALCUTTA	[illegible]

Cargo for Negapatam and Calcutta [illegible] by the Steamers on this line [illegible] for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 800 Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. Marvin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th September, 1874, at 2 P.M.

September 1874.		October 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave BUSHIRE	14
,, Kurrachee	[illegible]	,, Mahomerah	15
,, Gwadur	[illegible]	,, Fao	16
,, Muscat	[illegible]	,, Bushire	16
,, Bunder Abbas	[illegible]	,, Linga	[illegible]
,, Linga	[illegible]	,, Bunder Abbas	21
,, Bahrein	[illegible]	,, Muscat	[illegible]
,, Bushire	[illegible]	,, Gwadur	[illegible]
,, Fao	[illegible]	,, Kurrachee	[illegible]
,, Mahomerah	[illegible]		Nov.
Arrive BUSSORAH	[illegible]	Arrive BOMBAY	[illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England [illegible] despatch

The s.s. "KURRACHEE," [illegible] H.P., Commander T. Nash, on [illegible] September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. Marvin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.) GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the [illegible] of each month, and BOMBAY on the 1st.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit dues through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	[illegible]	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	[illegible]	27		8	
Port Said	38	31		9	
Alexandria	[illegible]	35		9-10	
Messina	[illegible]	34		14	
Naples	60	34		14	
Leghorn	[illegible]	34		14	
Genoa	[illegible]	34		14	
Marseilles (Connecting at Genoa)	[illegible]	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half rate.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

"[illegible]," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For passage, [illegible] rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamship ETHIOPIA, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Bunder.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th September 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
29, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED.
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 and 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXTRACT FROM LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, [illegible] 10d. per oz. [illegible] do. [illegible] 6d. [illegible]

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		oz.	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
12	Table Spoons	[illegible]	at 6	0	....	12	0	0
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	at 6	0	....	7	10	0
12	Table Forks	40	at 6	0	....	12	0	0
12	Dessert ditto	[illegible]	at 6	0	....	7	10	0
2	Gravy Spoons	[illegible]	at 6	0	....	3	12	0
1	Soup Ladle	[illegible]	at 6	0	....	3	6	0
4	Sauce ditto	[illegible]	at 6	0	....	3	18	0
4	Salt Spoons				....	2	2	0
12	Tea ditto	[illegible]	at 6	0	....	4	11	0
1	Pair Sugar Tongs				....	1	5	0
						£57	14	0

A pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents:

Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Cooke, Cooper & Co., Calcutta;
[illegible] & Co., Calcutta.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

[illegible] Cards, Wedding Cards and [illegible] Plates, Office and Bank Seals, [illegible] engraved to order, and at [illegible] Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with the Mails as follows:—

S.S. AVA [illegible], 2,[illegible] Tons, September 19th [illegible]
S.S. INDUS, [illegible] to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM, [illegible] October [illegible]
S.S. LOMBARDY, [illegible] to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamer goes through via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by the Train from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon [illegible]

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the [illegible] Ports of call, viz.:

Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Marseilles, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 21st September, [illegible]

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,87[illegible] tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain W. W. FENTIMAN, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after [illegible] on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 18th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th September, [illegible] P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship PERA, 2,130 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain R. METHVEN, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 14th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACES.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Bapoobhoy Jevaychund the following valuable Necklaces:—

No. 139 one Necklace, containing 142 Pearls, weighing 353 chows
No. 140 one Necklace, containing 115 Pearls, weighing 162 chows } or 337 Carats.

No. 138 one Necklace, containing 90 Pearls, weighing 663 chows or 248 carats.

By order of Moolanee Jadowjee Purmanund, and on account [illegible] of Jamsetjee Pestonjee Maqdon—

[illegible]
25 Gold Finger Rings
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable stock-in-trade, first-rate double and single barrelled breech and muzzle-loading guns, rifles, by well-known makers, best revolvers, single and double barrelled pistols, valuable Persian and English swords, daggers, ammunition of all sorts, shop furniture, and sundry other articles, at No. 1, Hummum Street, next door to Messrs Jaffer Suliman and Co.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th, and TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the [illegible], the valuable stock-in-trade, shop furniture, &c., the property of Aga Meerza Allee Nuckee, [illegible] to Persia, the same comprises first-rate double and single barrelled pin and central fire breech and muzzle loading guns and rifles by Westley Richards, W. W. Greener, C. Lancaster, William Scott, Needham and C. Moore, W. [illegible], [illegible] Reeves, G. H. Daw, W. Weston, Purdey, and C. E. Adams, Thomas Street, J. G. Dougall, C. N. Reilly and C. Bartlett and Sons, E. Whistler, C. G. Edwards, Bond and James Hollis and Sheath, and Adams and Co., single and double barrelled pistols, infantry, needle, Monte-[illegible], and other rifles, air guns, carbines, first-rate revolvers by Deane Adams and Deane R. Adams, M. G. Rigby, Colts, Deane and Sons, and R. Rimington and Sons, pocket pistols, valuable Persian and English swords, hunting knives, daggers, large opera glasses, microscopes in cases, hand organ, leather shot pouches, [illegible] and gold spectacles, cigar cases, [illegible], telescopes, [illegible] instruments, syringes, electric machines, handsome [illegible] shields, glass sidewater bottles, glass, plated, and crockery, ammunition of sorts, a large iron treasury chest, and sundry other articles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Brougham, &c., at Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Wheatley, Maddock & Co.'s Office.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, brougham, &c., the property of F. Firth, Esq. [illegible] the same comprises rich [illegible] dinner and breakfast [illegible] as curry dishes, tea pitcher, [illegible], liqueur, and egg frames, tea set, butter pot, spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, side board, dinner-room chairs, tea caddy, round, pier work and wine tables, conversation sofas, easy folding predieu and drawing room chairs, teapoys, corner whatnots, an English mahogany grand square piano, single light hanging and table kerosene lamps, pictures, flower vases, musical box, time piece, an iron pair of four post bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, towel horse, copper cooking utensils, books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.
1 light single seated brougham.
No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a Full-toned Piano, &c., &c., at No. 2, Clare Road, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of Michael Kelly, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c., at No. 7, Grant's Building, Small Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the household furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., the property of Thomas Murrell, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 24 BALES No. 40's NETT WEIGHT TURKEY RED TWIST.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Tribbowan Cassiram and Vithal Jadowjee.

N W—B—425	6	24 Bales No. 40's Nett weight Turkey Red Twist.
428/33	6	
435/38	4	
439	1	
441/42	2	
444/53	10	

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder—2nd Logs superior Teak Timber, ex Glasgow.

Also, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, a quantity of Mill-sawn Timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property on Breach Candy Road, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Bulvuntrao Bhasker Josee, pursuant to the power of sale contained in a Mortgage of the aforesaid property.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September, at 4½ P.M.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the dwelling house and out-offices standing thereon, situate on the east side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6 and [illegible] containing by admeasurement 732 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Ladoo Neikoen, on the west by Breach Candy or Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the north partly by the house of the late Crushnee Suterin Naikter and partly by the house of Wittoba Mahadev, and on the south by the house of the late Balerushna Cashinathjee, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. [illegible], and in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, No. 11, Oak Lane, within the Fort.—Dated the 10th day of September 1874.

JANARDHUN GOPALL,
Attorney for the Mortgagee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th September 1874.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SULLIE RAMJON was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilman's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

FOR	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATION—

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, [illegible], Liverpool.

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A TREAT.

JUST RECEIVED, a few BARRELS of AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, with red jackets. Also a fresh supply of REAL MOCHA COFFEE. To be had at JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, Hummum Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the Italian Steam Ship PERSIA, Captain MERELLO, arrived in the Harbour last night, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any), and APPLY for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, without delay.

All Claims for short delivery, &c. must be sent before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

G. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1874.

NOTICE.—The Dewan of Travancore will RECEIVE TENDERS until the 25th September 1874 for the SUPPLY of 2,00,000 Indian Maunds (Bombay Furra Measure) of Bombay SALT for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The Tenders may be for any quantity not exceeding the above figure, and the Salt shall be deliverable at the Backwaters in the following proportions:—

170,000 Maunds at Alleppey.
30,000 do. ,, Monumbum.

3. The delivery shall commence soon after contract, and shall be completed by April 1875.

4. The Salt will be weighed as delivered, by the weight of [illegible] Indian Maund.

5. The Tenders should state the terms of supply distinctly, the rate for every 100 Maunds being given in words as well as in figures, and should be superscribed "Tender for Bombay Salt."

6. Satisfactory security will be expected for the fulfilment of the contract, or a deposit of 5 Rupees per hundred Maunds.

7. It must be understood that the Sircar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for doing so.

8. Any further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. R. OUGHTERSON,
Acting Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 19th August 1874.

CRICKET KIT.

FRESH SUPPLIES,
Just Landed.

BATS,

Single, Double, Treble, All Cane Handled;
Single, Double, Treble Whalebone Handled;
Plain and Best Polished Practice; Presentation.

BALLS,

Double and Treble Seamed;
GLOVES, LEG-GUARDS, STUMPS,
and all Sundries.

DETAILS ON APPLICATION TO
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, the property of Col. S. THACKER, a GRAY ARAB, aged 14, [illegible] A perfect Lady's Horse, and Charger. For a moderate weight. [illegible] Marine Lines.

DUTCH and EDAM CHEESE, lately arrived, [illegible] per lb., BUTTER SCOTCH, EVERTON TOFFEE, &c., at BAPTY'S, Fort.

DONCASTER BUTTER SCOTCH, EVERTON TOFFEE, BARLEY SUGAR, &c., &c., at BAPTY'S, Fort.

FOR SALE, fine CHESTNUT PEGU PONY, believed to be sound, very showy, and up to any weight, an excellent Animal for a [illegible] district or for a Lady's Pony Carriage. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
By Dealers all throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND
FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.......1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.......... D. S. KEMP & Co.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 17 persons...complete from £280 to £360.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
45 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 45 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt.; and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other medicines had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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NOW READY, MR. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four Hundred Learned and Amusing Notes of the late MR. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 1-8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 15, Borah Bazaar, Fort.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritimes and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—POWERS of ATTORNEY duly executed by the Executor and Executrix of the late Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK LAING MACKESON, Bombay Staff Corps, (with exemplification of deceased's Will) having been given to DAVID WILLIS, Esq., M.D., Acting Deputy Surgeon General N.D., Ahmedabad, empowering him to WIND UP the ESTATE of the abovenamed Testator, all persons having Claims against or owing Moneys to the said Estate, are hereby required to prefer such Claims and to pay such Moneys to him before the [illegible] day of November next, on which date the Personal Estate will be finally closed.

Ahmedabad, 12th September 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank, Her Majesty's Treasury, Public Debt Office, and the Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th, to TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive, for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th September 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th, to TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive, for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L. and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd September 1874.

TENDERS invited for the CONSTRUCTION of an IRON BRIDGE ACROSS the RIVER TAPTEE at Surat, in the Presidency of Bombay.

Her Majesty's Government of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders in a lump sum, for the construction of an Iron Bridge over the Taptee River at Surat. The iron work to be supplied and erected by the Contractor, and the sum named is to include all the earthwork, &c., of the approaches shown in the Drawings.

Plans and Specifications are on view at the Offices of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, and the Executive Engineer, Surat. Sealed Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, and should be posted so as to reach Bombay by the 15th November 1874, and unless they are received on or before that date they will not be considered.

The Government of Bombay do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. L. MARRYAT, Captain R.E.,
Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Dept.

Bombay, 5th September 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE over the KRISHNA RIVER at Coregaum.

Printed Forms of Tenders, giving a schedule of Quantities, together with conditions of Contract and specification of the Work, can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur, on payment of Rs. 10.

Particular attention is called to the specification of the work, which will be strictly adhered to. No Tender will be received that is not on one of the abovementioned Printed Forms.

Drawings of the Bridge will be open for inspection at the Offices of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay; the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee; and the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur.

Tenders will be received at Kolhapur up to the 15th October, after which date no Tenders will be considered.

Government will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER MACDUGAL, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, K.D.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June 1874, at the rate of Rupees Thirty-seven and nine-Eight per Share, WILL BE PAID on and after the 19th INSTANT to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 16th September 1874.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September 1874.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the above Company at SURAT, up to 5 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 3rd October 1874, for the construction of MILL BUILDINGS.

In each Tender separate rates for Masonry Works with Materials and also without Materials, should be given, except in the case of Wood Works, for which rates are to be given inclusive of Materials.

Each Tender should have the words "Tender for Mill Buildings" written on its cover; and should accompany a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection thereof.

Plans will be shown, and printed copies of Forms of Tender, Schedules of Quantities, Specifications, and conditions of Contracts furnished by the Undersigned, at the Office of the Company in Surat, and by Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Esquire, Civil Engineer, 7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 4 per set.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 11th September 1874.

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	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	Rs. 10,000,000
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THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
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THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
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SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 602, Breach Candy Road, 7 to 9 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus. It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

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Bombay, 18th August 1865.

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in the most elegant and useful modern designs.

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NOTICES.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

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PALEKAR & Co.

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DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL, that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles, just received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

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COMPILED BY
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BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

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FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
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The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen Cases, at Rs. 34 per dozen.
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VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel will be OPEN from the 19th instant to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S BENGALEE BABOO and other SONGS, in one Book. One Rupee, free by post for Stamps.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CHERBOURG HOUSE,
GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.

For the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen under Fourteen years of age.

REV. F. W. YOUNG, M.A., OXON.
(Late Scholar of Merton College.)

TERMS............ [illegible] GUINEAS.
NO EXTRAS WHATEVER.

The Rev. F. W. Young would call attention to the significant fact that, out of the small number of twelve Boys, three competed last Christmas for Open Public School Scholarships (value £40, £40, and £80) and were all successful.

REFERENCES TO PARENTS OF POSITION.

The Vacations are the same as at the Public Schools. Special arrangements for boys from India during the vacations.

The following Gentlemen connected with India have Sons now with Mr. Young:—General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., General Browne, C.B., V.C., Colonel Tickell, and others.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co. The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor [illegible] Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and [illegible] Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor [illegible] College of France, offer guarantees [illegible] establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION

DUSART'S
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME
PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate [illegible] base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP, &c., [illegible] prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and [illegible], render nurse's milk more rich and [illegible], tion of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, [illegible] persons, convalescents, old people, and especially [illegible] to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the blood [illegible] blood, and is the most rational of all [illegible] prescribed for the most delicate young [illegible] ment has been retarded; for women suffering from [illegible] plaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children [illegible] petite: and as its principal action is to restore [illegible] blood the iron in which it is deficient, and so the [illegible] phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended [illegible] tated persons whether their debility proceeds from [illegible] from any other cause. Its use is always attended with [illegible] ing results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections [illegible] coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to [illegible] instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most [illegible] remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than [illegible] or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose [illegible] has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult [illegible] lescences.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co	[illegible]
BARRIE & Co	Madras.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS, BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering walls; also as a protection from the rays of the sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 38 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 6[illegible] shillings per [illegible] payable by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bills of Lading.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed stronger than it opened, the sales having reached 15,000 bales, of which 4,500 were Surats, while spot quotations as given by Reuter showed an advance of 1/16d. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Oomrawuttee, Good Fair Ginned Broach, and Mid Orleans, and ⅛d. per lb. in Good Fair Tinnivelly. Arrivals from the prices quoted were apparently ⅛d. dearer, although "futures"—in New York we presume—were said to be rather weaker. This morning's market opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 6,000, the day's receipts at the American ports being again 5,000 bales, and Mid Uplands in New York unchanged.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable crop reports there is evidently very little life in the market, and the inference therefore is that no great importance is attached to the reduced estimates. The feeling in Liverpool on the subject is probably well expressed in a private telegram which we hear of to-day:—"Bureau report exaggerated four millions still probable," and with this idea and the unfavourable outlook otherwise, buyers are not likely to run up prices. That Surats should have advanced ⅛d and American only 1/16d. is of itself sufficient comment on the estimation in which the advices are held, as not only would the effect of a short crop be first felt in American kinds which are already low in stock, but Surats as it is are comparatively high.

The Manchester Piece Goods market gives but slight response to the increased activity in Cotton, yesterday's prices being quite unchanged.

General Produce in London yesterday was also unaltered.

Consols this morning open at 92⅝; French Rentes have declined to 99⅞; and Bar Silver to 57 13/16d. per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE the day's operations have again been on the most insignificant scale, but with more apparent disposition to sell on the part of the Banks, rates are a shade stiffer. What there is to induce any upward movement just now it is difficult to say, as at no time during the year has business in exports been more insignificant, while the trade in imports, on the other hand, although not particularly active, is nevertheless on the increase and considerably more than equal to the extent of private offering. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s 9 31-32d. per Rupee.	
Ditto	6 months' sight	1s 10 5-16 to ⅜	,,
Credits	6 ,,	1s 10 15-32d.	,,
Documents	6 ,,	1s 10⅝.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions, and we still quote demand ⅛ premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ discount; of the latter buyers but no sellers.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is extremely quiet, and if anything slightly easier in price, say, Fours Rs. 103⅛ to ¼; Fours and a half Rs. 104¼, Fives and a half 109⅞.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been no great extent of business doing, and generally prices are unaltered. If anything, Spinning shares are slightly lower, and Land shares more difficult of sale.

For COTTON there has been more enquiry on the strength of the home advices, and quotations may be called Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher, but no business of moment has been done, dealers' ideas as a rule being quite beyond home figures.

FREIGHTS by steam are unaltered at £1-17-6 to £1-18-9. By sailing vessel there is no actual quotation.

P[illegible] are very quiet and without quotable change.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 12th September 1874.

Open 428 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	32,815	0	0
Merchandise	20,128	0	0
Electric Telegraph	386	0	0
Total Rs.	53,329	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1873.

Open 41[illegible] Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,235	0	0
Merchandise	28,7[illegible]	0	0
Earth Trains	324	0	0
Electric Telegraph	384	0	0
Total Rs.	78,647	0	0
Decrease Rs.	25,318	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] from [illegible] to Bombay [illegible] with general [illegible] [illegible] Zanzibar [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Aden, [illegible] the following [illegible] Miss Davis, Mr. [illegible], Mrs. Hayton, Mrs. [illegible] M. A. Hussein, and servant, and [illegible] and salt. The vessel is consigned to [illegible] and Co.

The Rubattino Co.'s ss. Persia, 1,614 tons, [illegible] arrived in harbour yesterday from [illegible], calling at Leghorn, Messina, Port Said, and [illegible] the Suez Canal, with a following cargo: [illegible] 5 cases medicine, 3 cases [illegible], 1 packages mineral water, 10 [illegible] red lead. From Marseilles [illegible] 68 cases wine, 12 cases brandy, 22 [illegible], 2 cases sporting gun, 1 [illegible] glass, and 1 case perfumery. From [illegible] packages goods, 217 packages [illegible] champagne, 85 cases liquor, 326 [illegible] packages brandy, 15 cases butter, [illegible] boots, 1 case medicine, 1 case peppermint. From [illegible] 2 packages private effects, [illegible] sewing machine, 75 packages goods, and 17[illegible] stones. From Leghorn.—27 packages [illegible] stones, 65 packages and 1,500 slabs marble. From Naples.—9 packages private effects. From Messina.—2 packages wine. From Port Said—55 [illegible]. From Suez—6 packages goods. She brought the following passengers:—

From Genoa—Mr and Mrs Lucas, Col E [illegible], Lt Ed [illegible], Lt F J de la Fontaine, Mrs F de la Fontaine, and Mr Nuzzur Mahomed Futtehally.

From Naples—Revd and Mrs C Y Washburn.

From Port Said—Mr [illegible] and two others, Mr and Mrs [illegible], and Mr M Jabar.

From Aden—Mr [illegible], Mr and Mrs Nanabhoy Rustomjee, and Mrs [illegible] and child.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Persia (s)	Giacomo	Genoa, Aug. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Cashmere	Thomson	Calcutta.
	Calliope	Irvine	Calcutta.
	Africa	Ranchhaupt	Zanzibar.
	[illegible] (s)	Smith	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Persia, to Genoa, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. [illegible] D. of Lancaster [illegible] London Aug. [illegible]

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11 Victoria [illegible]

Arundel Castle [illegible]

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. [illegible] [illegible] (s) Galle and Aden.

[illegible] (s) Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 14 Mecca (s) Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible], s, 721 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

Riga, s, 10 packages earthenware, Issoo Noor Mahomed; 189 bars iron, [illegible] L Southern & Co; 200 barrels roll sulphur, Cama Ranjee; 50 boxes bar soap, Jooma [illegible]; 600 bundles hoop iron, Gangjee Luckmedas; 610 bundles hoop iron, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Athol, s, 10 cases brandy, C. [illegible] & Co.

Tiverton, 17 casks [illegible], Dawoodally Ebramjee.

Strath[illegible], [illegible] hardware, Noor Mahomed Hajee [illegible] brandy, E. M. [illegible]; 10 packages paper, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

[illegible], 46 boxes brandy, [illegible] & Co.

Maria Gabriel, 24 cases brandy, Jehangerji & Hormusjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian Moore, 160 bales wool, Govindjee Premjee.

Ithuriel, s, 709 cwts myrabollams, Joosabhoy Laljee; 350 cwts. wheat, Stearns, Hobart, & Co; 450 cwts. wheat and 321 cwts. linseed, Mackinley, Simpson & Co; 35 bales wool, Bhugwandass Jaitha; 29 bales wool, Askern Khengar; 100 bales cotton, Futtabhoy Ameejee; 20 bales cotton, Dayal Morarjee; 181 bales cotton, Bhimraw Bhugajee; 150 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 2178½ cwts. wheat and 66 bales tabacco, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Persia, s, 2002 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia, s, 4,939½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Baroda s, 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 17 chests opium, E G Abraham; 128 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 110 chests opium, E D Sassoon

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 16th September, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 83, rainfall 3 cents.

CARWAR, 16th September, 7-10 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 82, rainfall 1 inch 59 cents.

MANGALORE, 16th September, 10-20 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind east south-west, thermometer maximum 80 minimum 71, wet bulb 77, rainfall 2 inches 45 cents.

TUTICORIN, 16th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind east, thermometer 86.

VINGORLA, 16th September, 5-4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west mild, thermometer 83, rainfall 46 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR G. B. CRISPIN, Bombay Staff Corps is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

GOOD SHOOTING REWARDS.—The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in announcing in Army Orders, that the Government of India have sanctioned the grant of the Silver Medal and Rs 100, authorized by paragraph 201 of the Native Musketry Regulations, to Havildar Juggernaikloof the 36th Regiment M. N. I., as the best shot of the Native Armies of the three Presidencies, for the season 1873-74. His Excellency congratulates Havildar Juggernaikloon the distinction now gained. The figure of merit gained by the 26th, 39th, 23rd, 17th, 29th, and 3rd Regiments N. I, is also noticed with approval.

THE Commander-in-Chief will have no objection to officers, who have been employed in the famine districts during the last hot weather and rains, being allowed when relieved from such duty, to take any privilege leave they may be entitled to, without rejoining their regiments, and without reference to the limit of date laid down in paras. 1150 and 1219, Bengal Army Regulations, provided their services can be spared. They will of course forward their applications in the usual manner to their commanding officers, and it will be under-stood that this concession must not cause any extra expense to the state.

ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 15.

Arnott, Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from Europe.

Protheroe, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Europe

SEPTEMBER 16.

Lucas, Lieutenant and Adjt. 2nd Sind Horse, on sick leave, from Europe.

Elton, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from Europe.

Elliston, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Europe.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th September 1874.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 10th June 1874, directing Surgn H W[illegible] to proceed to Meean Meer, and report himself for duty to the Depy Surgn Genl, Indian Medical service, Lahore Circle, for the officiating medical charge of the 17th N I.

Meerut Division order, dated the 4th Aug 1874, appointing Maj G W G Plowden, offg Bgde Maj to officiate as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt G Luck, whose services are required with his Regt.

Presidency District order, dated the 21st Aug 1874, attaching Capt M H Come, Genl List, Cavalry, (recently returned from furlough,) to the 15th Bengal Cavalry, for duty, with effect from the 13th idem.

Roorkee Station order, dated the 26th Aug 1874, appointing Lieut W L Pitt, 35th Foot, to officiate as Station staff Officer, vice Capt O Schmidt, 109th Foot, proceeded to join his Regt.

3 th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 24th June 1874, appointing Lieut W F Hennel to act as Interpreter to the right wing, and Capt and Bre Maj M C Morris to the left wing of the Regt, with effect from the 1st April 1874.

17th N I—Regimental order, dated the 24th Aug 1874, appointing Capt G Brehon, 1st Wing subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt H J Barr, on furlough.

21st N I—Regimental order, dated the 24th Aug 1874, making the following appointments consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieut and Qr Mr G H C Dyce, with effect from the 13th idem:—

Lieut G H C Dyce, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt J G T Carruthers, officiating as Wing Officer.

Lieut W Harris, 1st Wing subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

[illegible] Riding-Master W G Matthews, to England, on [illegible] for fifteen months from date of embarkation.

[illegible] Lieut [illegible] Laddell, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Brevt Col W J Gray, (13th Bgde.) to remain at [illegible], from the 20th Sept to the 30th Nov, on medical certificate in extension.

Maj A K Rideout (1[illegible] Bgde) to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

[illegible] Foot—Surgn Maj H Sherlock, to remain at Mussoorie, on privilege leave, from the 6th Sept to the 15th Oct, in extension of privilege leave.

[illegible] Foot—Lieut and Adjt W F Cavaye, to England, from date of embarkation at Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

[illegible] Foot—Lieut and Local Capt W H Webb, (Adjt,) to England, from date of embarkation at Bombay, to appear before a [illegible].

[illegible]—Lieut Col H A W Waterfield, (doing duty at [illegible]) [illegible] days from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation.

Maj W H Garton, doing duty at Delhi) to Mussoorie and Simla, on medical certificate, from the 27th Aug, to the 27th Dec.

Genl List, Cavalry—Capt M J Moore (Adjt 12th Bengal Cavalry) to Murree, from the 4th July to the 1st Nov, on medical certificate.

In compliance with para 1, Secy of State's instructions on Royal Warrant of 2nd Ap il 1874, the following Sub-Lieuts, who have been reported qualified under para 34, Section II, Regulations issued with Horse Guards' G O 35 of 1873, will be ordered to report themselves to the Chief Instructors at the [illegible] stations, on the 27th of Sept for the purpose of [illegible] months' course of instruction [illegible]

At Umballa—Sub-Lieutenants [illegible]

W F Montresor, 10th Hussars; [illegible]

T H Eyre, 11th Hussars; [illegible]

15th Hussars; [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] F G Richardson, 40th Foot; [illegible] M Stockley, 40th Foot; F G [illegible], [illegible], 51st Foot; D I Robertson, 62nd [illegible], 62nd Foot; E M Nedham, 62nd Foot; F C [illegible], 62nd Foot; A G A Durand, 65th Foot; C J Denbys, [illegible] Foot; and S C F Peile, 109th Foot.

POSTAL NOTICES.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	5 P.M.			7 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 25	Monday	Oct.	26
		,,	Nov	2

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

To Kurrachee.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Saturday and Wednesday, until further notice.

Persian Gulf Mails.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly as at present.

A Mail will be despatched on every Wednesday during the Monsoon and on every Friday during the fair season.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mail which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch-Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	5 A.M.	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Pen, Nagotna, Alibag, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

L[illegible].—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern [illegible] as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5-30 o'clock, and closes at 3-[illegible]. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up [illegible] at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding 1 tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying.

The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.

42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JONES—September 12th, at 17 Neutral Lines, Poona, Eleanor Elizabeth Jones, beloved sister of Mary Pilcher.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—September 12th, at Sylk's Hotel, Ootacamund, the wife of G. G. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a daughter.

BUIKE—September 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of F. Buike, of a son.

LEVER—September [illegible], at Chicacole, the wife of Ensign J. Lever, D. P. W., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LANDALE—September 8th, at Beorde Factory, Goruckpore, Jane, the beloved wife of Basil Ronald Landale, aged 50 years.

WHEELER—September 10th, at Madras, William Young, the son of R. P. Wheeler, Esq., aged 30 years and 4 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1874.

THE Matriculation Examination is drawing near; and parents, pupils, and pedagogues are beginning to betray that feverish excitement so familiar to all who are acquainted with Indian schools. The cause of this annually recurring disorder is to be traced to the fact that to obtain the University's Matriculation Pass Certificate is the absorbing aim of almost every High School student;—*not* to secure a good school education, of which the certificate is in some cases an index, but simply and solely to pass. Parents also in their eagerness to be relieved of the expense of their sons' education demand Matriculation at the earliest possible date; and headmasters, anxious to stand well with the public, think chiefly of the numbers they can get through. Teachers of higher aims tell us that it produces no effect on a student to tell him he is grossly ignorant of many of the subjects prescribed for Matriculation; for it is plain that by the majority of parents, private schools, and private tutors, the examination is regarded as a sort of educational "Derby." "Let a boy "enter and try his luck," say they, "he can but "lose his entrance fee and it will be an honour "even to have failed in the race, to say nothing of "its giving an exciting finish to his year's work."

If, however the headmaster be firm enough to refuse such ignorant youths permission to appear before the University examiners, he very soon discovers that he has "for ever blighted the "prospects" of one, that others have left the school for a cave of Adullam, from the darkness of which they intend to punctually emerge next year during the fever season; that some again are "too poor to continue any longer at school," and that others "have been turned out of doors" by an angry parent or guardian. But this is not all. He is soon assailed by the parents themselves, or by private tutors who promise impossibilities. Next he [illegible] Certificate [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] believes that every [illegible] inevitably gravitates towards Matriculation, and that consequently, if [illegible] a University testamur, he cannot have [illegible] to the proficiency of a senior student about to leave school.

How purely Indian this state of feeling is, may be seen by comparing it with the tone of Public Schools in England; and possibly the comparison may suggest a remedy for what we cannot but regard as a deplorable phase of Indian education. The most striking characteristic of English schools is, that though in close connexion and co-operation with the Universities they have each an independence and dignity purely their own. *The Times* has never yet thought it necessary to announce that "Eton "or Harrow succeeded in matriculating fifty "pupils at Oxford or Cambridge" at the beginning of a certain term; neither has it yet ventured upon the remark that, "as only half the usual "number of Rugbeians entered last year at the "Universities, either the school must be going "down or the University's standard raised." The mere statement of such things makes an Englishman smile. The complete subordination of a Public School's aims to a University entrance standard, universal as it is in Bombay, is of course simply unknown in England. A Public School makes no idol of a mere examination, but rises far above it. Matriculation at Oxford or Cambridge is never sought for its own sake; passing it implies far less intellectually than having been a 6th form boy; and of worldly value it has nothing. To have been at one of such schools, to have caught its tone and traditionary spirit, to have been under the direct influence of an Arnold, a Vaughan, a Temple, or a Bradley, is a distinct honour in itself, needing nothing from a University examination to complete it. We would not of course contend that Matriculation in Bombay should be precisely what it is in Oxford, Cambridge, or London. We do not forget that the Bombay examination usefully discharges the double function of testing those who are going to College and those who are about to give up study. But we maintain that the great schools of England ought to be broad models for our High Schools to imitate, and it is enough for our purpose to show that comparison of the two leads to an unpleasant, though instructive, contrast.

It will be years, we fear, before High Schools generally will secure headmasters, of very high intellectual and moral worth, leavened themselves with the true Public Schools' spirit, and able with a loyal and experienced staff to raise them to relatively as high a position as the first schools of England occupy. The Government has not seen its way of late years to encourage Englishmen of such a stamp. Headmasterships are now left the only superior appointments in the Educational Department that are not graded and that are not specifically included in the Queen's Warrant of Precedence. Public prejudice also is strongly against the profession of schoolmaster,—a social stigma attaching to the name which the grander titles of Inspector and Professor are never allowed to suggest; and, vulgar as is the prejudice, it again is an indirect cause of the stuntedness of High Schools. There is yet another cause for the contrast. Our Schools, Colleges, and University are alike passing through the feeble and critical period of infancy. Our Schools are scarcely above English Middle Class Schools; our University does little more than examine and grant degrees; and our Colleges simply give lectures. The unfinished state of the new University buildings and of the new Elphinstone High School not inaptly represents the present development of higher education. Nevertheless, if there is to be progress in spite of these difficulties, if our chief schools are to take a more influential position in the Presidency, they must aim at that high tone and thoroughness that have given English schools the splendid position they now hold. They must resolutely set their face against the pernicious practice of sending up year after year rabbles of ignorant boys to scramble for what are deemed University distinctions; or they will wait in vain for any real advancement. We believe it is a common thing every year for raw youths a year or so junior to the regularly trained candidates for Matriculation to be allowed by headmasters to "try their luck" at the Town Hall. Such gross superficiality in a school system brings with it its own revenge. Those of the youths who fail return to the school to remain very often for two or three years more upon its senior form, a disgraceful incubus of idleness and ignorance. Those who are "lucky" enough to pass disgrace the University that has enrolled them. If eventually they go to College they are a source of chronic wonder and irritation to the Professors who are unfortunate enough to have to lecture to them; or if they at once go into employment the Nemesis of ignorance hampers them to the end of their days. Such a class of ill-educated young men is making the spread of enlightenment every year more difficult. "The thing is *not*," says Wilhelm von Humboldt, "to let Schools and Universities go "on in a drowsy and impotent routine: the "thing is to raise the culture of the nation even "higher and higher by their means." Let Bombay schools have done with the laxity we have described and see that the beginnings at least of a sound education are secured to the people. It is an obvious duty to the University no less than to themselves. We have little doubt that the University will in turn lend them a helping hand by classifying Matriculates in order of merit. That will clearly separate the schools that are advancing from those that are retarding education; and it will do much to refute the vulgar fallacy of estimating a school solely by the numbers it has passed at an examination. We do not hesitate to assert that High Schools are the most important educational institutions in the country. Their influence over the lower schools is immense, and it is far wider than that of the Colleges. Considerably more than half the students who pass through a High School do not go on to College; and the mental calibre and tone of College students is naturally largely dependent on the last two years of school life. Let High Schools then begin in earnest to use their great opportunities and make themselves a power in the land.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association have addressed the Post Master General with a view to the amelioration of the mail service between Bombay and Calcutta, and have submitted that the present time of starting of the train from Bombay, 10-30 A.M., with the consequent arrival in Calcutta at 9-50 P.M., is inconvenient in more ways than one, and that, moreover, owing to the time of arrival, the delivery of the mail is delayed for eight hours. It is proposed that, instead of starting as at present, the time should be changed to 10-30 P.M. and that the journey should be accelerated by six hours, so as to admit of the train's arrival in Calcutta by 3-50 A.M. (Madras time.) Referring to the objection, which may be raised to the departure from Bombay of the mails at the hour proposed, that it would not be safe to run over the Ghats at night, the Committee point out that, from the correspondence which came before the Government in 1871 relative to the acceleration of the passengers and mail-service between Calcutta and Bombay, it was evidently contemplated to ultimately run trains over the Ghats at night, and they urge that three years having since elapsed within which period the arrangements of the G. I. P. Railway, they presume, will have been sufficiently perfected to admit of passengers and mails being conveyed with safety over the Ghats at all hours; and as goods trains have, for more than three years, run over the Ghats at all hours, the Committee submit that there appears to be no good reason why trains conveying passengers and mails should not now do so. [illegible] Master General, in reply, [illegible] time-table is inconvenient [illegible] of view and that an [illegible] Bombay, as suggested by the Committee of the Trades Association would [illegible] be the best in the interests [illegible] Post Office and travelling public; but [illegible] the Government [illegible] ordering night running of passenger trains over the Ghats, it would be useless even [illegible] whether a time-table of this kind would meet the reasonable convenience of other parts of India. The matter has been submitted to the Government of India by the Post Master General, and he has asked whether they are prepared to allow the mail-train to travel by night over the Ghats on the Great Indian Peninsula line of railway. If the required permission be obtained, a more suitable time-table, he says, will then be worked out in communication with the several railway authorities.

IN MEMORIAM—MR. JAMES ALLAN.

THE telegram brings this morning to the Superintendent of the P. & O. Company the news of the death of the Company's principal managing director, Mr. James Allan. The sad news by the same messenger will no doubt be known before evening in the different principal ports of China and Australia, on board of every ship and in every establishment of the Company. The public in its long acquaintance with the P. & O. may be said to have equally known the deceased, for Mr. Allan throughout the Company's existence has been one of its chief administrators. Among the *personnel* of this great Company we can say that from the superior to the most humble employé there will be one profound feeling that all have lost in Mr. Allan a personal friend. The relations between the P. & O. and the public are so intimate, and date so far back, that we feel we shall but meet the sympathy of our readers by a short allusion to the career of Mr. Allan. To do him justice we should have to give the history of the great Company itself, for he was attached to its fortunes and largely guided them from the time when it occupied a small office in Billiter Street by the Thames' river-side [illegible] moved to the larger premises in St. Mary's Axe, where some of us may remember it, and thence to the stately offices in Leadenhall Street.

While quite young Mr. Allan's high character and great business qualities were recognised by Messrs. Wilcox, Carleton, and Anderson, the founders of the P. and O.—all themselves now gone—and he very early became Secretary and Assistant Managing Director, and in 1848 Managing Director to the Company. He continued its chief councillor and administrator until yesterday, which closed his honourable and useful life.

A great proprietary had in him a trustee of the highest value. An enlightened observer of every change in the progress of steam navigation, Mr. Allan knew what was going forward in every building and workshop in the country, and he possessed so happy an art of winning confidence that no secrets or modes of working were withheld from him. He always felt that to subserve the public interests was to improve the fortunes of his Company, and wrought for that difficult combination—efficiency and economy. As an enlightened mechanic he introduced into the Company the first screw mail-ship employed by the Post Office. This was in 1851. Again at his instigation the compound engine was introduced in the P. and O. ships in advance of all others; and indeed the different arrangements from year to year employed to economise fuel and exhaust the full power of steam had his prompt encouragement, and, if the P. and O. charges are now as moderate as any in the world under very difficult conditions and expensive circumstances, this is due to the deceased's active devotion as a great marine administrator. To such qualities of sound mechanical sympathies and knowledge Mr. Allan added high qualities of head and heart.

Towards the public he was ever loth to interfere with local enterprise, to overshadow it and crush it by the weight of the powerful [illegible] he so largely guided, and among the [illegible] of ship-owners started to compete [illegible] P. and O., many have been indebted to it for assistance; his generous [illegible] influencing all who acted under him, [illegible] administrator of a body of men whose zeal [illegible] conscientious discharge of duty is as important to the public interests as to those of their [illegible]tary. We shall end this brief and and insufficient notice of a good, benevolent, and useful man by quoting what we have often had remarked to us—that in the different quarters of the P. and O. operations, so wide apart and so distant from their centre, with a high routine efficiency was coupled a zealous and free coming to the colleague on the part of every individual whenever there was a strain on the Company's resources, so that, as recently said in the London *Spectator*, the country could always count on engagements being kept and the "ship being there."

Modest, manly, and sagacious, whatever trouble or scrape an individual might fall into, all and each felt that his case would be patiently, considerately, and sympathetically considered; and it was this sentiment and this confidence that has hitherto preserved the P. and O. from any description of "eye service" and imparted a zeal and faithfulness of the highest value to its interests.

We are in such constant relations with the P. and O. that we feel it due to the *personnel* of its establishments and to its officers afloat to offer this tribute of our sympathy. Whatever the public have approved of in them has been largely shaped and encouraged by the man they will continue to mourn for along time.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

IMMEDIATELY after I had closed my last letter I received an account of some further torpedo experiments at Portsmouth against the Oberon, a small steam sloop which the Admiralty have handed over to the "school" to be dealt with as may be deemed fit. There was again a vast concourse of spectators, who were gathered together not so much as feeling an interest in the results of the day's doings, but as evincing a childish desire to witness an enormous *jet d'eau* which they expected would out-rival the Great Water Works at Versailles or at the Crystal Palace, and that they were not disappointed I will presently show. In this case the charge was one of a tremendous character, viz. 500 lbs. of Abel's gun cotton, wetted however with fresh water to the extent of 33 per cent., but it was fired 20 feet nearer than on the previous occasion, the actual distance being 80 feet from the ship's broadside. The bottom of the Oberon was in this instance made to represent that of one of the strongest ironclads in the service—H.M.S. Hercules; but this was merely theoretical, as practically it represented nothing of the kind, and if the mine had been laid a few feet nearer there would scarcely have been a vestige of the old Oberon left by which her former existence could have been distinguished. But of course destruction was not the object which the committee had in view. They are merely feeling their way, for, rich as old England undoubtedly is, she could not well afford to sacrifice an iron steam vessel every time a torpedo experiment is to be made. Valuable *data* were gathered from the work of last Friday, and I presume when the next trial comes off early in September an additional amount of knowledge will be acquired, and after she has served her purpose we shall probably witness the total disappearance of the poor little Oberon before her terrifically insidious enemy. When the charge was fired an immense pyramid of water mixed with black mud rose high into the air, some said to the extent of 300 feet! but less enthusiastic people measured it at from 150 to 200 feet. The sight was described as very grand. There was no visible damage inflicted on the hull of the ship, nor did she although lifted almost bodily out of the water appear to have been much shaken. The loose things on deck were knocked about a little, but two young lambs, which had been placed on board, did not seem to have been nervously agitated, for when the inspecting officers proceeded to examine the effects produced by the explosion they found the little animals munching their food as if nothing had happened. My object in now dwelling upon the torpedo question is not with a view of attracting attention to it in connection with our home defences but rather to impress those entrusted with the safe keeping of Bombay with the necessity of not waiting until the wolf is at the door to prepare a barricade to keep him out; but, after all, I may possibly be speaking to those who are already forewarned, but are they forearmed? Again, have they had any practice in handling torpedoes? They are difficult things to manage, and very dangerous to meddle with. I recollect twenty years ago when up the Baltic that the Russians had surrounded their coasts with a net work of these infernal machines, but the English managed to "creep" them up. One was taken on board the flag-ship, and while being inspected on the poop, it suddenly exploded, injuring several of the men, and knocking the Admiral's right eye out, so one of my mottoes since then has been *Cave* Torpedo. (I cannot give the accusative case). The Oberon has been carefully examined in Portsmouth Dockyard, and it has been officially reported that the double bottoms with which she is fitted and the surface condenser fixed on board were not in any important degree affected by the violent explosion to which the ship was exposed on Friday last. The Oberon is not a contract built vessel, but was constructed in a Government yard in the year 18[illegible]. She must have been solidly built and well put together. I hold that in Bombay and in all our Colonial sea ports a torpedo brigade should be formed. Practice makes perfect. However, if you, who are on the spot, are not alive to the importance of the movement, it would be something like presumption if I, a mere outsider, should continue to dwell on it.

The Martini-Henry rifle has found an ardent supporter in Lord Elcho, no mean judge of the merits of a fire-arm, but it should be remembered that his Lordship has had no rough shooting with it. In the meantime it has been decided that all the infantry regiments shall at once be armed with the new weapon, and for that purpose one hundred thousand have been collected at Weedon.

There are some signs of the initiation of a reform which I among many others have long devotedly wished for. I allude to the pomps and vanities attendant upon modern funerals. These have, I trust, received if not a death-blow a severe shock. The late Surgeon-major Hyatt, of the Guards, whom I had long known as an estimable man possessed of a high and lofty mind, left directions that his widow should not wear "weeds," that no mutes, no plumes of feathers, no hatbands should be sported at his interment, but that if possible an exhibition of quiet joy should be apparent as showing that he had passed from a scene of trouble to one of eternal rest; and last week, when Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay was buried in the quiet and secluded church-yard of Mitcham, the only mourners were his widow and three daughters. The ceremony was beautiful and simple to a degree.

Two distinguished Indian officers have lately arrived in England both on well deserved promotion—I allude to Lieutenant-General J. Travers, V.C., C.B., and Major General S. F. MacMullen: they were both attached to the Bengal Presidency. Many an old Indian officer will recollect the stately fine military looking old man who for many years discharged the duties of Brigade-Major at Portsmouth—the father of the first named officer. I am going back to days when there was no overland route. Captain F. W. Graham, of the 103rd Fusiliers, has been appointed to the staff of Major General Smyth at Devonport. Captain Graham joined the Bombay army so late as 1855, and during his comparatively brief military career distinguished himself highly. He was attached to the Abyssinian expedition, and was so fortunate as to come under the special notice of Lord Napier of Magdala and was mentioned in despatches. He passed from the Staff College in 1872.

The whole of the Continent is bristling with bayonets, but with the exception of that wretched country, Spain, only to be crossed in friendly [illegible] grand manœuvres in Prussia are [illegible] the 1st of September, which, [illegible] little [illegible] Aldershot [illegible] we intend [illegible] to St [illegible]

[illegible] left the Isle of Wight on [illegible] deadly capital, [illegible] where [illegible] per thousand, to [illegible] of his regiment, and the Prince [illegible] starting almost immediately [illegible] which I [illegible] as he is peculiarly [illegible] influence of [illegible] he [illegible] can [illegible] the drainage [illegible] sewage.

The [illegible] Babington, [illegible] been announced, [illegible] ago. I say only [illegible] that Indian [illegible] they pass three score years generally [illegible] good patriarchal age.

Colonel Hawley is [illegible] discharging the duties of Military Secretary at the Horse Guards. The Duke of Cambridge is still at Homburg trying to shake off thoroughly his attack of gout. He is accompanied by his [illegible], Major General the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald, C.B., so I do not expect that poor General Lindsay's successor will be immediately appointed. There are several names in the mouths of every one, but until the Duke's decision is known it would be premature to fix on any one; but whoever may be the [illegible] occupy the chair [illegible] popular officer [illegible] of death in [illegible]. A considerable [illegible] with the [illegible] which few are [illegible] has been attained [illegible] the retirement of General [illegible] popular man in [illegible] and had that [illegible] "No" and to [illegible].

[illegible] letter in the *Times* of the 24th inst. [illegible] under your notice [illegible] who must have [illegible] in India felt [illegible] gnats) at a London hotel [illegible] to kill them with [illegible] gingham) he was [illegible] they had taken from [illegible] a duty which he owed to [illegible] know that London had been [illegible]. How a man who can write [illegible] could give himself up [illegible] more than I can di[illegible]

[illegible] two [illegible] speeches [illegible] prorogation of Parliament made [illegible] crisis to which we [illegible] most people supposed. He [illegible] to put their trust in Providence [illegible] to keep their powder dry [illegible] the Queen's speech her Majesty was [illegible] relations with foreign powers [illegible] satisfactory character. [illegible] for the gathering [illegible] the Premier [illegible] about to rage [illegible] parties, the Pro[illegible] there must be [illegible] like the mole [illegible] of affairs, or [illegible] of the Conservative [illegible] committed himself [illegible] alluded. In [illegible] ledge I can [illegible] of Loyola, [illegible]—Prince Bismarck [illegible] the ramifications of a [illegible] so bold as he [illegible] Roman Catholic [illegible]

[illegible] Dutch[illegible] of steam by [illegible] gas. The [illegible] columns; but [illegible] unnoticed. I [illegible] and the plan [illegible]

[illegible] week at the trial [illegible] field-piece weighing [illegible]. The inventor [illegible] his position at a distance [illegible] and shelled it at [illegible] being [illegible]

[illegible] questioned [illegible] his discharge [illegible] worked as a coal-heaver, but when [illegible] hard labour he walked [illegible] and was awarded six pence a day. [illegible] he appeared quite satisfied. The case [illegible] public, and General [illegible] and the officers of the regiment made [illegible] octogenarian. Chelsea Hospital increased the pension to one shilling per diem, and lastly the Duke of Cambridge awarded him £5 annually for life, so it was a lucky day for this survivor of Hougoumont when my friend fell in with him. An order has now been published that all soldiers who fought in the great war up to and including the year 1815 shall have a pension of one shilling and six pence per diem. My friend is responsible for this also.

The Brussels conference has concluded its sitting. Some of its meetings were rather of a stormy character, and it is impossible at present to say when the good which is expected to arise from its deliberations will be effected.

As many of your readers are likely to take an interest in the following details I give them at length:—The first annual Inter-Regimental Rifle Match for Officers of Regiments of Cavalry, Infantry, and Brigade Depots on the home establishment having been recently concluded at Aldershot, the following official return of the firing has been issued by Captain Thompson, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. The match was shot off by teams of five officers from each of the named corps. The distances were 200 and 500 yards; seven rounds at each distance:—77th Regiment, 217 points, average 43·40; 105th Light Infantry, 215 points, average 43; 2d Battalion 21st Fusiliers, 213 points, average 42·60; 105th Light Infantry, 207 points, average 41·40; 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, 202 points, average 40·40; 78th Highlanders, 200 points, average 40; 2d Battalion 24th Regiment, 192 points, average 38·40; 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, 191 points, average 38·20; 1st Battalion 15th Regiment, 191 points, average 38·20; 1st Battalion 25th Regiment, 191 points, average 38·20; 3d Battalion Grenadier Guards, 187 points, average 37·40; 6[illegible]th Regiment, 187 points, average 37·40; 5[illegible]th Regiment, 187 points, average 37·40; 91st Highlanders, 185 points, average 37; 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, 184 points, average 36·80; 47th Regiment, 182 points, average 36·40; 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, 180 points, average 36; 103d Fusiliers, 180 points, average 36; 34th Regiment, 177 points, average 35·40; 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, 167 points, average 33·40; 82d Regiment, 152 points, average 30·40; 1st Battalion 22nd Regiment, 150 points, average 30. The highest score at 200 yards, Capt. Daniell and Lieut. Symons, 105th Light Infantry, each 26 points, out of a possible 28. Highest score, at 500 yards, Lieut. Harvey, 78th Highlanders, 25 points out of a possible 28. Highest score at 200 and 500 yards together, Capt. Ricardo, Grenadier Guards, and Lieut. Symons, 105th Light Infantry, each 49 points. The team of the 77th Regiment are the winners of the prize—a cup or other piece of plate of the value of £115—which becomes the property of the officers' mess of the regiment.

P.S.—The Military Secretary has not yet been nominated, as His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is still absent, but the name of the coming man in everybody's mouth is that of Armstrong. Everybody may be wrong, but it is felt in military circles that in this case everybody should be right. Captain Hozier, who is described as a modern "Admirable Crichton," has given up the army as a profession, but he cannot be satisfied with the duties attached to the post of Secretary to Lloyd's, and he must needs be a candidate for the command of a Metropolitan Regiment of Volunteers—he is well adapted for such an appointment. He is a first rate drill and administrator.

THE TRAMWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed this morning a very dangerous proceeding on the part of a driver of one of the Tramway Cars, and which the manager of the Company should, to prevent such occurrences in future, for the safety of the public, be made acquainted with.

A car, which left Kalbadevie Roads at about a few minutes to ten, had on a pair of horses most vicious and unmanageable; and at the Cruickshank Junction, where the speed, I believe, is required to be slackened, the horses stopped, and the car was detained for about 10 minutes, and with it many others, as the horses would not proceed. This of course made the driver suppose that after it had once started he had better not stop it at all; and the consequence was that all the passengers, when reaching the Fort, were obliged to alight, while the car was in motion, which resulted in their being tumbled down here and there, and endangering their lives by it. Such management was indeed a matter of great annoyance to the passengers. As there is a notice issued by the Company to the effect that "no passenger should, for their own safety, alight while the car is in motion," I hope the manager will see to this, and prevent any such occurrence in future.

J. C. B.

Bombay, 16th September.

*** The best thing J. C. B. could do would be to state his grievance to the management.—ED. *B. G.*

CAPTAIN M[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF [illegible]

SIR,—As I was [illegible] impression of the [illegible] [illegible] by a prominent [illegible] Mayne on the T[illegible] [illegible] with curiosity [illegible] lead to say on a sub[illegible] a daily official life.

It is a highly satisfactory [illegible] speculations that [illegible] value of his discoveries [illegible] fondly promises to [illegible] wise man to confess [illegible] quired to induce a [illegible] especially part [illegible] Captain Mayne [illegible] than two celestial [illegible] in [illegible] indisputable credit for his [illegible]

Captain Mayne's [illegible] tion, so far as can be [illegible] (for I have not seen his previous [illegible]) He thinks that, at the time of [illegible] simple arrangement [illegible] may be so made as to bring the images [illegible] and Venus to separate and exact [illegible] fondly imagines that [illegible] foci will at once determine the [illegible] Sun and Venus.

If the problem [illegible] tion, why should so many [illegible] civilized world make such enormous [illegible] pense in sending out scientific expeditions [illegible] parts of the globe? Every amateur [illegible] moments, and with the [illegible] the solar system in all its parts. The simple [illegible] of Captain Mayne might be used to ascertain the [illegible] tive focal, and hence the relative actual distances [illegible] all the members of that mighty system [illegible] the sidereal heavens beyond. We need not even patiently wait for [illegible] sun would answer quite as well. So, an occultation of any star by the moon, which is a very common occurrence. Why, we need not even wait for these. We should simply bring the several visible heavenly bodies by their respective foci successively, behind the lens and note the differences of focal distances as a measure of the difference of real distances.

Astonishing and beautifully simple would indeed Captain Mayne's discovery be if only true. But he has, I am afraid, earned a title to be promoted to the rank of the discoverers of perpetual motion or of the philosopher's stone. He has been sadly misled by the small experiment he has been making with his glass-sphere and his familiar bottle. It is a well known fact that any two objects, placed at small but differing distances before a convex lens, are brought to foci at different distances. But, when the objects are at great distances, the difference in focal distance is not perceptible. Let Captain Mayne try to bring to focus two objects in a landscape, one at the distance of three miles, and the other at the distance of four miles, and see if he can possibly perceive any difference in the focal distances. He knows that the moon is our next-door neighbour while the sun is at an immensely greater distance from us. Let him, successively, during a day and a night, bring the sun and moon to focus behind his lens, and let him ascertain if there be any perceptible difference in their focal distances. Yet, according to his theory, the difference of actual distance must be represented there, infinitely more perceptibly than in the instance of Venus and the Sun.

Mathematically speaking, indeed, there must be some difference in these focal distances, just as, mathematically speaking, there must be a difference in the level of the ocean when you take out a drop of water from it. But the difference is totally beyond human perception, far beyond human measurement.

Captain Mayne's suggestion for the improvement of the telescope are not exactly calculated to make him a worthy successor of Galileo! He advocates the removal of the diaphragm from the instrument because, as he himself avows, he wants to encourage spherical aberration. I should respectfully think that it would amount to [illegible] aberration! Is it that Venus has distracted the [illegible] he will [illegible]

[illegible]

A NATIVE [illegible] CAPTAIN MAYNE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

ALTHOUGH H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has departed, as expected, for Ootacamund, stars of lesser magnitude continue to shine here in abundance: in fact the station is fast filling with visitors sufficient to gladden the hearts of hotel and shopkeepers. All sorts of gaiety has been planned of late, but the weather has been a constant bar to any out-door amusement—nothing but heavy rains with now and again an occasional gleam of sunshine sufficing only to raise hopes of a "clear up" which are as repeatedly doomed to disappointment. If it is not more favourable next week there will be a sorry prospect for the Rifle Meeting which commences on Wednesday with new and improved regulations. One of the best reforms is the abolition of "squadding tents," so that now competitors have nothing to do save walk up to the firing point and "blaze away." Some excellent shooting is expected, as the practice throughout, especially by the Cup Teams, has been far over the usual average of previous years. It is rumoured that there is an inclination evinced in some quarters to throw every obstacle in the way of the Bangalore Volunteers, to prevent their winning honours in the coming contest; for instance, although recently armed with the "*short* Snider Rifle," their team has all along been practising with the "*long* Snider," and only two days ago it was suddenly discovered by the Committee that "the Bangalore Volunteers will not be allowed to fire with the long Snider in the Inter-Volunteers' match!" whilst, whether they will be permitted to use this weapon in preference to the *short* Rifle when firing for the Bangalore Cup is still held an open question, thus throwing their practice to the winds. Nor does this show of prejudice cease here: last year in some prize or prizes open to officers of the Naval, Military, and Civil Services certain Volunteer officers entered for competition, and much ill-feeling was manifested by other gentlemen who seemed to consider their dignity trifled with; this year such a catastrophe is effectually guarded against by the appearance on page 20 of the "Association programme" under the heading Commissioner's Prize, of the following:—"Open to officers of the Naval, Military, and Civil Services (n[illegible]) [illegible] to a foot note at [illegible] tion that "Volunteers [illegible]." Now as there [illegible] restricted to Volunteers [illegible] all ranks, it [illegible] people "Volunteers [illegible] at all, or else [illegible] be permitted to [illegible] *genuine* aristocracy, [illegible] This sort of thing [illegible] prevails at home; but of course we have a [illegible] system out here in India, and are not nearly so much addicted to snobbery. Oh [illegible] All the same, in time of need, Volunteer and [illegible] Cavalrymen would have to do and perform similar duties, and it does not show a very generous spirit to make it worse, or rather to endeavour to make [illegible] Volunteers or Volunteer officers.

There has been and still is a general outcry about the instability of walls and houses, the former particularly having taken to falling down in the most reckless manner. A sepoy of the [illegible] N. I., who had been missing for several days, was discovered on the 10th under the debris of a wall in the Infantry Lines, of course quite dead. The sepoy of the [illegible] Regiment who stabbed a subadar is being tried by court-martial for murder: it seems very strange that he was not handed over to the civil power as is usual in such cases. The natives say all sorts of things on the subject, that no civil court would convict him of murder, that he is tried by court-martial in order to have him hung whether he is guilty or not, &c., &c. At any rate, the course pursued, being unusual, gives them the opportunity of saying these things and of finding fault with British injustice. There was a field day for the infantry brigade yesterday morning, but on account of the weather it did not last long and the movements were of the most ordinary description, and not worth chronicling. However, you shall have full account of next week's shooting in due course.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort	[illegible]	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Tuesday, Sept. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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[illegible]LLIGENCE.

[illegible] the 2nd Hussars [illegible] chief of [illegible]

[illegible] NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible], 16th September. [illegible] conflicts reported [illegible] White [illegible] Governor [illegible] Kellogg, [illegible]

THE [illegible] FOR THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, 16th September.

The [illegible] is the result of the race for the Leger [illegible] day:—

[illegible]

[illegible] was scratched before the [illegible].

THE YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

[illegible] 1st

[illegible] 2nd

[illegible] 3rd

LONDON, 17th September.

The [illegible] Cotton Market closed steady.

The [illegible] Cotton Market closed with a good [illegible].

[illegible] 5 [illegible].

The Money Market to-day closed with a slightly [illegible].

[illegible]

3 per cent. Consols, for account 92

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 100

Bar Silver 57 13/16

Departure for Bombay via Suez: [illegible]—Pasha.

THE MHOW ST. LEGER SWEEP.

RESULT OF THE DRAWING FOR THE MHOW ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS.

[illegible], Mhow, 14th September 1874.

Nos.	[illegible]	Horses' Names.
67	Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia	[illegible]
46	Dunn[illegible]	[illegible]
215	Mr. H[illegible]	[illegible]
103	Stan[illegible]	[illegible]
193	Pass[illegible]	[illegible]
282	Lt. H[illegible]	[illegible]
222	Pipe[illegible]	[illegible]
39	Charles L. Gardner	[illegible]
345	W. F. Kennedy	[illegible]
154	Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia	[illegible]
317	E. [illegible]	[illegible]
41	Greene[illegible]	[illegible]
107	Peter[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

upwards of an hour and a quarter in the [illegible] before they reached the beach. Both Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Hale [illegible] married [illegible] leave any [illegible]

Education in Egypt is, according to [illegible] Stanley's Commercial Report on [illegible] for the past year, still backward and limited. [illegible] those attending primary schools [illegible] a population of [illegible] proportion of 17 per 1,000 [illegible] any European country [illegible] however, [illegible] some extenuation [illegible] as to the education of females. In [illegible] proportional estimate of the number [illegible] only to reckon the male population. This would give a proportion of [illegible] who attend school, and though [illegible] may not be of a high class nor the [illegible] training and qualification of the teachers up to the European standard, yet the [illegible] that of the whole number only 5,000 are educated in the [illegible] of Government, the rest [illegible] the others being wholly borne by the parents, either [illegible] inducement of food or clothing, shows [illegible] is no unwillingness to benefit by such education as is within their reach. The Khedive is attempting to combat the prejudices regarding female education, and has established a large girls' school at Cairo, where, besides an elementary education, sewing, washing, and dressmaking are taught.

The second torpedo trial which has just been made in Stokes Bay, near Portsmouth, has ended, as it was hoped it would, in the victory of the ship. On the 21st inst. an attack on the double bottom of the iron paddle steamer the Oberon took place in the presence of a large number of spectators, who made a ring of a respectful radius round the two combatants. The torpedo was sunk at a distance of 80 feet horizontally from the Oberon, instead of 100 feet as at the last experiment, but was exploded at a little greater depth of water than on that occasion. On the mine being fired by the Engineer officer ashore an immense fountain-like body of water and black mud rose into the air to a height estimated variously at from 150 to 200 feet, which in falling flooded the Oberon's deck. It exceeded threefold the column of water and mud thrown up at the last experiment, but here there was a greater freshwater saturation of the 500 lb. of gun-cotton forming the charge of the mine, and the latter had also a greater head of water over it than the previous mine had. The Oberon still floated, however, without any visible injury to the exterior of the hull; and an examination of the state of things on board led to the discovery of no injury whatever to the sides of the vessel, to the condenser, or its tubes. The loose [illegible] on board, as on the previous occasion, were generally shaken out of their places, and the old and rotten wooden planking of the [illegible] in one or two places was started. But this was the extent of damage discoverable even in this direction. It is, however, impossible to say whether the double bottom of the Oberon, which is supposed to represent the double bottom of the Hercules, has suffered any damage or not by the explosion until she has been examined in dock.

In a pamphlet containing only five pages, Lieut.-Col. Corbett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, advances a somewhat bold hypothesis to account for famines similar to that which lately threatened Bengal. In his opinion the real cause of the constant recurrence of these calamities is not a deficiency of water supply, but excess. This theory, subversive as it is of all pre-conceived opinion, Col. Corbett supports with several ingenious arguments. After pointing out that irrigation, by hardening the soil of the fields on to which it is carried, renders them less pervious to and retentive of rain, and so increases the surface drainage, he states his belief that the soil, [illegible] less deeply cultivated under these circumstances [illegible] rain. He also considers that Indian cultivators, having [illegible] acquired the habit of trusting entirely to irrigation for their water supply, are apt to neglect the preservation of rain water. As a proof of the evils resulting from irrigation, it is mentioned that surface drainage works have been carried out in the districts of Seharunpore and Mozuffurnuggur to counteract the injurious effects of irrigation on the health of the population, while lands which formerly produced wheat are now said to [illegible] rice, and previous [illegible] plantations [illegible] other crops than [illegible]. At a meeting of the Society of Arts held in last December, Mr. William Taylor, late Commissioner of Patna, declared the parts of Bengal most threatened by famine were flooded to a greater depth than usual as late as [illegible] last year. Yet, although the rainfall during the year amounted to thirty out of the thirty-six inches estimated by Sir A. Cotton as sufficient for rice cultivation, there were indications of approaching famine so early as the mid[illegible]. Viewing these and other facts bearing on the subject, Col. Corbett arrives at the conclusion that "in several ways irrigation in Upper India leads to increased surface-drainage and floods; and floods may be as certain a cause of famine as drought."

A non-commissioned officer, signing himself "R. R.," gives in the *Times* some valuable evidence on the Martini-Henry rifle question. Although he has, he says, fired some thousands of rounds from different Martini-Henrys, he never until recently experienced the least unpleasantness from the recoil, and from subsequent practice he is inclined to believe that in that solitary instance the exceptional severity of the recoil was in a great measure owing to his own carelessness in not pressing the rifle with sufficient firmness to his shoulder. On the other hand, he states that the only rifle from which he ever received severe punishment was the Snider, the butt of which, when the rifle was fired standing, used after each discharge to jump up and hit him with considerable force on the cheek, swelling it to such an extent that after five or six rounds he was quite incapacitated from making accurate shooting, or, indeed, from firing at all, except with considerable pain. He points out, however, as an explanation of the conflicting opinions on the subject, that there has been no uniformity in the conditions under which the various trials, with apparently opposite results, have been made. Since recoil increases with the fouling of the barrel, and very often also with the angle of elevation, and since its effects are felt most in that position in which the body yields least to it, as in lying down, it is evident that ten or twenty rounds fired at short ranges, and with long intervals between each round, will give but a very imperfect conception of the recoil of which the arm is really capable. With a view to the final settlement of the question, the writer suggests an experiment similar to that already proposed by the *Times*. "Let fifty men be taken at random from any line battalion, and let them fire 200, or if possible, 300 rounds a man in the file firing, lying down, at 1,000 yards, as rapidly as they can consistently with deliberate aim being taken, and you will have the surest test both for the soldier and the rifle to which either is likely to be exposed, and will settle at once and for ever the question of recoil." It is highly desirable that this experiment should be tried as soon as possible.

Several things of interest have recently been discovered in the excavations that are now being made in the Colosseum. The large corridor that leads from the lowest level of the amphitheatre under the main entry in the direction of the Lateran has been cleared of earth for twenty yards beyond the *external circumference* of the building. Here was discovered a flight of stairs, much mutilated, leading from the corridor up to the right towards the Cælian. Signor Rosa thinks the stairs were used by those engaged in the representations to gain access, unobserved by the spectators, to the lower parts, or "green-room" of the amphitheatre. In the vast mass of earth and rubble which has hitherto filled up these substructions there is a large proportion of fragments of the building itself, from which many interesting inscriptions, besides columns, statues, and architectural ornaments can be recomposed, and it is the intention of Signor Rosa to restore with these actual materials a portion of the interior of the amphitheatre so as to show the primitive arrangement of the podium, seats, and galleries. Among these fragments have been lately discovered some large slabs of marble covered with graphyte. On the smooth superfices of these slabs are scratched or cut expressive outlines of gladiators, with lions, tigers, bears, elephants, and other wild beasts reserved to combat in the circus. These delineations are very lifelike, and will doubtless afford matter for comment to antiquarians, and add to what is already known respecting the varied spectacles given to the Romans in the Flavian amphitheatre. The men and animals are represented in the furious hurry of combat. On one of the slabs is a *bistiarius*, armed with a long iron lance, with which he keeps off two boars, who rise against him in the attitude of a formidable embrace. Another slab gives us a novelty in gladiatorial encounters. Of the two combatants only one has a sword, or rather murderous-looking knife, but no shield, while the other has no sword, but only a heavy shield. The swordsman is represented as dealing a downright blow on the head of his adversary, who defends himself with his shield. It was, perhaps, one of the thousand varieties of these ancient contests that a ponderous iron-bossed shield should be considered equivalent to a cutlass for offence as well as defence; at any rate, it is certain that the probabilities of victory were so equally balanced as to prolong the struggle and heighten the interest of the spectators. In some smaller fragments the portions of gladiators and wild beasts still discernible display great spirit, [illegible] then, and bear the [illegible] wonderful facility which characterises [illegible] of ancient art.

[illegible] *Gazette*:—The death of Mr. [illegible] on the 22nd ult. ended a career [illegible] the accident of physical weakness [illegible] been a brilliant one. As it was, he [illegible] known to what is called the literary [illegible] man of genius, and those who were of [illegible] personal acquaintance knew also that, [illegible] his pen had been seldom employed for [illegible] the vigour of his thought never [illegible], nor was there ever any statement of a [illegible] remarkable gift of language wherein to express his thoughts. Unhappily sustained intellectual exertion was forbidden him (the consequence, we believe, of a fall from his horse); otherwise we have no doubt that his riper years would have fulfilled all, and more than all, the promise of his youth. "Balder" was written when the young poet's mind was yet unformed and turbulent, and it had the misfortune to be associated by the critics with the work of his friend Mr. Alexander Smith's work, that is to say, of a noisy, meretricious, and nearly worthless character, destined soon to be forgotten. But "Balder" was evidence of real poetic fire, and it contained, among other fine passages, one of the best and briniest sea-songs in our language. Indeed, what has been pedantically called the "lyrical note" was very distinct in Mr. Dobell's verse. His prose had the same swing, the same sounding rhythm, and was marked by a wealth, a choice, a precision of diction which only men who *can* write verse are endowed with. In fact, his vocabulary was a little too abundant; it offered itself too profusely for the service of his thought; and in his earlier days, when he wrote most, he had hardly learned to reject and moderate, as he did in after-life. But then, unfortunately, he was rarely able to work in any but a brief occasional way; and there can be no doubt that this privation bore hardly upon him—saddening, though it could not embitter, a calm and, in all other respects, happy prosperous life. Not that Mr. Dobell's mind was simply poetic and literary; he was not of the order of genius that "[illegible] the fields." On the contrary, he took an enthusiastic interest in political and in all human affairs—his views being by no means those of the dreamer and sentimentalist—but at the same time sturdy and discriminating. Altogether, what was his great loss was a greater loss to the world. But for an injured membrane, or something equally accidental, he would have laboured on; and thus his workmanship would have been chastened while his fancy and intellect grew in sober strength—as they did; and to-day much more would have been written in the newspapers about Sydney Dobell.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Marshal MacMahon has never, politically speaking, belonged to a party. Born in the Faubourg St. Germain amid the most ardent Legitimism, he never shared the Legitimist enthusiasm which attached to the Faubourg St. Germain. He is, and always has been, a soldier and a Frenchman—two parties now mustering but a few sincere partisans. He told one of his friends in 1868, who afterwards repeated it to the writer:—"I am taken for a Bonapartist, while the Emperor himself thinks I am a Legitimist. The fact is I am neither; I am above all things a Frenchman and a soldier. I will never separate myself from France, and I think France has the right to say what she wants. You know where I was born, and with whom I was brought up. I was certainly not pleased when I saw the July Government established. I long hesitated as to what I should do. But I said to myself that as France accepted that régime, it was my duty not to detach myself from her, and to serve her to the best of my power. I therefore remained at my post. The Empire came, and I perceived more and more plainly that, in a country like ours, a soldier who would perform his duty should remain at the side of France, and should be, before everything, a Frenchman. As long as the Empire lasts, I shall be faithful to it; yet I am not a Bonapartist. The Emperor knows it, for I have told him so." The Marshal then went on to relate under what circumstances he told the Emperor. "It was at the time of the visit to Algiers. The Emperor, General Fleury, General Castelnau, and Marshal MacMahon were present. The conversation turned—I do not know how—on the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December. 'Sire,' I said, 'we are at a spot which at that time was often the scene of my reflections and perplexities. When the news of the *coup d'état* reached me I was greatly pained, as I must confess to the Emperor. This violation of law appeared a very serious and terrible thing. I am not an absolute rigorist. I see that people cannot always adhere to the letter of the law. I perceive that when the safety of the country requires it, when nothing else can be done, when every attempt has failed, there must be a rupture with the law, and [illegible] seemed an excuse for such a violation. But in 1851 the safety of France did not require the law to be violated. It seems to me that the President might have come to an understanding with the Assembly, that other means were available, that our country's history might have been spared such a page as that of the 2nd of December. When I learned all that had occurred I was much vexed, and when the plebiscite came I was in great perplexity. The Emperor knows I cannot talk much, so I kept my painful reflections to myself, but in spite of all my precautions my secret feeling became known, and everybody round me voted for determining me, [illegible] exercise any pressure. I deferred my vote to the last. At that moment I was told that the demagogues had ascertained that the army had voted 'Non,' and were exhibiting the red flag from the windows. Then, *ma foi!* I overcame all my hesitation. I felt that your flag was the flag of order, that to lower it would be to encourage demagogy and its horrible flag. Between it and you I could not hesitate. I voted for you, and ever since, without belonging to your party, I have been one of your servants. I believe that in serving you I serve the cause of order, which is indispensable for France.' The Emperor, who had listened without speaking, rose, lit a cigar, and simply said, 'Well, Marshal, had you been in my place, you would have understood that before seeing it.'"

Lord Lyttelton has published the speech which he delivered in the House of Lords on the 3rd Aug. on the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill, adding an Appendix, in which he says:—"The received opinion as to private endowments for public uses is, that a man has a natural and ought to have a legal right to direct for ever the application of any part of his property to any such public or charitable use, provided only that the particular mode of application be not absurd or flagrantly opposed to public policy in the judgment of the Court of Chancery. Even if it is, the Court will go on the principle of *cy-pres*, and direct the application as near as possible to the testator's intention. This opinion in the mind of most people is not only right, but self-evident, and to oppose it is not only wrong, but impious. All I have ever done positively has been to deny the truth of the doctrine so stated—the right of perpetual trusts. There is a legal saying, 'The English law abhors perpetuities.' In this case it does just the reverse. No man can tie up his property for private use for more than a limited time. In England this has long been the law. In Scotland the right of perpetual entail did exist till a few years ago, when it was expressly abolished by Act of Parliament. The abstract question whether a man has the right to control the use of his property at all after his death I need not consider; for, whatever reply be given to it, I think it highly expedient that he should have the power to do so for a reasonable term. Whether that term should be 50 or 100 years, or what, is a question of discretion and degree. The above negative principle is all I have contended for. But, as a matter of opinion, I am prepared to go further. Not as a matter of right, but again on the ground of high expediency I think a man might be allowed to appropriate for ever property to certain largely defined public uses; as for the promotion of religion, of education, of agriculture, of art, of science, or many others which might be named. For I cannot conceive that a time should ever arrive when endowed funds may not be beneficially so applied. If it did, it would be for Parliament to interfere. But the details of the application, I think, should be for the generations which are to enjoy the funds to regulate by duly constituted tribunals. Nor do I say, as has often been imputed to me, that at any time the State should, as a matter of course, step in and take possession of endowments. The actual mode of proceeding, it seems to me, might be of this kind. At the end, say, of each successive period of fifty years from the death of a testator, his trustees should be at liberty, if they thought fit, and subject to an appeal to the Court, to vary the application of the fund. On the other hand, it should be open to persons interested to act as relators and move the Court to take a case in hand on certain conditions, if trustees refused to act. This is, of course, only a slight outline. I admit fully that I mean open war against the phantom of founders deceased centuries ago and their dead hand. But I do not wish to discourage endowment, nor do I believe the change would do so. If I understand it right, your eminent neighbour, Sir Josiah Mason, has just acted on the very principle I have suggested, only that in two respects he has gone further than I should advise. He has, I believe, required his trustees to review the operation of his trusts, with power to vary it, at the end of successive periods, and he has fixed those periods at the very short term of 15 years each. Dean Colet acted similarly in substance, more than 300 years ago, in founding St. Paul's School."

BOMBAY.

One Naithall, a Hindoo female, reported to the police that she had accidentally found in the street currency notes of the aggregate amount of Rs. 115.

The P. and O. Company's ships in harbour hoisted their flags half-mast high yesterday, in token of respect for the memory of Mr. Allan, the Company's senior Managing Director, whose death is announced by telegram from England.

An Accident.—On the afternoon of Monday last a little Mahomedan boy residing with his father at Butcher's Street fell from the terrace of the house, a height of 12 ft., and sustained injuries which necessitated his removal to hospital.

A Fire.—A fire occurred yesterday in the house of one Hyderali Cassumally, a Borah. It appears that a little boy had been amusing himself by letting off a toy pistol, and pieces of the ignited paper had fallen upon some bedding that was lying in a room, and caused the fire.

A Charge of Defamation.—Yesterday, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mrs Burns, represented by Mr. Sorabjee, appeared to prosecute a Mr. Charles Prosser and his wife for defamation. Before proceeding with the case, his Worship suggested that if the matter could be amicably arranged it would be a more satisfactory method of settling it. If, his Worship continued, the defendants were willing to tender Mrs. Burns a public and ample apology, he should advise that lady to accept it; but that if they still persisted in asserting their innocence and declaring that they had never made defamatory statements respecting the complainant's character, he would have no alternative but to proceed with the case, and if the charge was substantiated, in his Worship's inability to deal with the case, it would inevitably result in a committal to the High Court. The defendants eventually gave the required apology, with which Mrs. Burns expressed herself satisfied. They were further bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 each to observe the peace towards the prosecutrix.

Voluntarily Causing Grievous Hurt.—Maxwell Johnstone, seaman, was yesterday brought up on remand, to answer to the charge of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to William McGill, one of the crew of the S. S. Turkish Empire.

Dr. Sidney Smith.—I am Police Surgeon and live at Mazagon. I have examined the prosecutor William McGill, and find that he has a cicatrix on the left side, just opposite the lower ribs. The wound must have been of recent date, and such a wound might have been inflicted by the knife now produced in Court, and marked exhibit A.

Upon the conclusion of the evidence his Worship formally committed the prisoner to take his trial at the present Sessions. After being duly cautioned that whatever he had to say would be taken down in writing, and could not possibly be used in his favour, Johnstone made the following statement:—On July the 29th last I was sitting on my chest with my knife and tobacco in my hand, cutting tobacco to fill my pipe with, when I went to look for my pipe it was gone. When I [illegible] who had the pipe. No one made me an answer; and I said he was no bloody man who took the pipe away from the window. McGill said, "I think you have talked enough about that pipe." I asked him if he had it. He said "you don't suppose any one would smoke your pipe." I said, why then would you take it up. He replied that he would take it up if I went on deck. I said, no I will not go on deck. You know I will not fight you because of your crowd of men. I said you were not so forward as that in the last ship we were in, and it was only damned cowardice telling me to go on deck. He then picked up a pair of my Wellington boots, and asked me if I called him a coward. I replied that I did. He then took the boots by the uppers and struck me with the heels on the forehead. I then got up to catch hold of him. I had my knife in my right hand. I then [illegible] him down into the corner. When I found I had my knife I dropped it out of my hand. Then Jimmy caught hold of me and said we will have no fighting down here; but as I was going to sit down, McGill caught me a knock on the head with a piece of wood. He then raised up his shirt and said, "Oh I am stabbed." He was then taken off by some of the men, and I also went aft with the knife in my hand, and gave it to the captain. I was afterwards placed in irons.

BOMBAY DOCKS—MODY BAY v. ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Mr. Shapurjee [illegible] (Messrs. Ewart, Sands, & Co.) said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—after the very conclusive arguments placed before you by the gentlemen moving and seconding these resolutions, and after what has been said on the other side by the Hon'ble Mr. Bythell in proposing an amendment to it, I have, it will be remarked, but little left to add. I may, however, be allowed to say a few words as one competent to convey to you the real sentiments and ideas of the native capitalists, merchants and traders with respect to the matter now laid for your consideration. After a very searching inquiry, I have been able to ascertain that by far the greater part of the most important native community are unequivocally in favour of the Mody Bay scheme, nor is it a wonder that they are so. The central position of the Mody Bay is in itself an irresistible argument in its favour. It would be idle to go over the same grounds traversed by those able gentlemen who spoke so incontestably in favour of the resolutions moved and seconded by them. I would, however, beg to draw your attention to one or two more points that demand the most careful consideration at your hands. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that I think it will prove a suicidal stroke of policy for the State to have the docks, at least for the present, at the Elphinstone Bunders instead of the Mody Bay. A little thought will show you that it would be the surest way to ruin the most extensive and best paying business, now so easily obtained. I refer, gentlemen, to the native craft trade now so thoroughly concentrated at the Elphinstone Bunders. It is an undisputed fact that, in spite of the keen competition carried on by several companies, these bunders have completely secured to themselves all the income to be derived from the native crafts coming from the Coast, from the Persian Gulf, from the Red Sea, from all the ports of the Concan and Salsette, and from various other important ports. Now, if the Elphinstone site be preferred to the Mody Bay, such a preference would at once, I am sure, drive away and disperse this important native craft trade now so happily secured for the Elphinstone Bunders. Can it be disputed that by placing the docks at the Elphinstone Bunders, all its present native craft trade would slip away into the hands of the Mazagon, the Frere, and such other companies. They have for a long time past been quietly waiting for some such opportunity to help them in getting hold of the native craft trade, and this lucky turn would be secured to them by chosing the Elphinstone site instead of the Mody Bay. In fact, it is well known that already the directors of the Mazagon Land Company have at much risk and pecuniary loss taken away to their bunders much of the trade in fuel. It has been urged by Mr. Ormiston that at the Elphinstone it would be possible to have ample accommodation for such native crafts after building the required docks. I would not enter into arguments with so professional a gentleman, but what I would ask is—is it possible to afford accommodation to these native crafts during the six or seven years that these docks would be a building? I should say certainly not, and if once the native craft trade is dispersed and placed in the hands of rival companies, how would it be possible to get it back after a lapse of some six or seven years? I would, therefore, urge that the best thing we can possibly do would be to recommend the Mody Bay as much the preferable site for docks. Before concluding, I would beg leave to remark that after all there is not much ground for contest on the resolutions now placed before you. It would be remembered that we do not at all enter into the engineering difficulties of the one site or the other, or into other important questions. What we wish to be laid for the consideration of the Government is that Mody Bay having a central position (which hardly any one can dispute), we consider it an eligible site for dock purposes. When it is borne in mind that the question will be ultimately decided on engineering and other important grounds also, and that it is only on commercial considerations that we regard the Mody Bay as a suitable site for docks, I do not see why there should be any opposition at all to such a recording of our opinion. Let us then only bring to the notice of the Government that we consider the Mody Bay an eligible site, and let the authorities then decide, after taking everything into consideration, and after minute investigations and survey, whether the one site or the other should be ultimately preferred.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell—There is one thing that occurs to me in connection with this discussion. The committee has taken upon itself the very great responsibility of supporting the Government of Bombay in their opposition to the construction of docks on the Elphinstone site. Considering that the local Government by one pretext and another have stopped all progress for years past, and now have started a new hare, as Mr. Hall said, it seems to me very extraordinary that the Committee of this Chamber should agree to go with them. This conduct is so different from what I have hitherto supposed the duty of a Committee of a Chamber of Commerce to be, that I am quite at a loss to understand it. As to what Mr. Sorabjee has said, it might be a very easy matter to get back the goods deposited on the Frere Bunder to the Port Trust if the Trustees advanced money on the goods as Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy did. (Laughter.)

Mr. Simpson (Chartered Bank of India)—I fail to see the great responsibility the Committee have incurred in this matter. We must consider the facts as they are before us. The Elphinstone scheme at first was estimated to cost £1,000,000, to be completed in seven years; and the Mody Bay, £1,800,000, to be completed in twelve years; but the Dock Committee subsequently said in their report that the Elphinstone scheme would cost £630,000, and the Mody Bay £600,000, to be completed in seven years. Notwithstanding this favourable report for Mody Bay, the Port Trustees recommend that the Elphinstone works should be proceeded with, merely stating that they admit the advantages of the site, but the works are so much further advanced. How further advanced? The advancement is not borne out by the fact that the Dock Committee say that the Mody Bay works can be completed within seven years, which is the same time that has been estimated for the Elphinstone Dock. The next stage is the Bombay Government's resolution, and this not only fully endorses the Dock Committee's report, but actually goes so far as to say that the Mody Bay scheme can be carried out for £420,000 instead of £1,800,000, the amount which the members of this Chamber were led in 1872 to expect would be required. Further, the Government very strongly support the Dock Committee in the opinion they expressed that the Mody Bay site was preferable to the Elphinstone, as it would not interfere with the large coasting trade which has gone from time immemorial to the Elphinstone estate. These are briefly the facts that have come before the public, and as it is clear that some action ought to be taken by the mercantile community I do not see, as the matter has been referred to the Secretary of State, and our memorial must go to him, that the Committee of this Chamber could do otherwise than bring forward the resolutions they now ask you to adopt. (Hear, hear.) Looking over the proceedings at the meeting of the Chamber in 1872, I find Captain Henry saying, "Some years ago I was appointed a member of a committee to report upon docks, and I confess I then formed one of the majority in favour of wet docks. I am still of the same opinion, because I do think that floating docks are the best for ships and give the greatest facilities for the landing of goods. I also think that they can be cheaper and better constructed in Mody Bay than in any other place"—an opinion which the Bombay Government now concur with. I also find Mr. Kittredge saying, "with regard to mere position it is a generally acknowledged fact that, other things being equal, the place for docks or basins would be Mody Bay." These opinions surely point in favour of Mody Bay, and support the action of your Committee. It certainly seems to me that in the face of the papers that have been made public the Trustees ought rather to have urged the Mody scheme than applied for sanction for the Elphinstone scheme. The interests of the mercantile community are identical with those of the Government of India, and we know sufficient of the Viceroy to know that he is a practical man, and although the action now proposed to be taken up by the Chamber would appear to be going back from what we stated two years ago, still I think when the different circumstances under which we now point out Mody Bay as a more desirable site than Elphinstone are taken into consideration our demand is not unreasonable. With reference to the second amendment proposed by Mr. Bythell, I believe that the words he proposes to omit were inserted by the Committee so that the members of the Chamber might choose either the Secretary of State or the Government of India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kittredge—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I rise to support the amendment, not from any partisan feeling in favour of the Elphinstone Dock, nor because as a Trustee I have in the interests of the Trust supported that dock. I have been free to confess both in this Chamber, as has just been shown by Mr. Simpson, at the Port Trust meetings, and in public, that, other things being equal, I should favour Mody Bay as a site for a dock. But in my opinion other things are not equal; and I see no reason why this Chamber should now, after two years of unanimous feeling on the subject, turn round and give up the position which they held until about three weeks ago. It is my firm conviction that for the Chamber to pass the proposed resolutions would be both unwise and unsafe. Before giving my reasons for so thinking, I wish to make a remark or two with regard to the Dock Committee's report, especially as it has been referred to by Mr. Simpson. I shall mention a few facts which will disprove his statements. This Dock Committee's report was not accepted by the Trustees, particularly that part which contains those figures which were the basis of a strong criticism on the part of the Bombay Government in favour of Mody Bay. If you look at the report of the Port Trust meeting of the 18th June, published in the papers of the 22nd June, you will find that with regard to para. 24 of the report, it was proposed by Colonel Trevor that "The Trustees recognise the great advantages of Mody Bay, but the works at the Elphinstone Estate were so much further advanced, that both the immediate outlay and the time required for commencing and carrying out the works will be considerably less than if the Mody Bay scheme were adopted, and on this ground they consider that the dock on the Elphinstone Estate should be taken first in hand, and the Mody Bay site reserved for the additional docks that will probably be required before the lapse of many years." This resolution, I would remind you, was proposed by Colonel Trevor, one of the engineers on the Dock Committee, the president of which, Mr. LeMesurier, at the issuing of the report, said he did not agree with the figures. This was carried at a meeting of the Trustees at which the whole of the figures were fully discussed, and you don't find a single member of the Trust dissenting from it. You will find that the Trustees as a body recommended the building of the Elphinstone dock because it will cost less money and less time, and that, too, after having all the facts and figures before them. When these figures were made an important point of by the Bombay Government, and when the 60 lakhs was reduced to 42 lakhs, there was a special committee appointed to consider these figures, and Mr. Ormiston's criticisms on them; and that committee decided unanimously that Mr. Ormiston's estimate of the cost of the Mody Bay dock, which was 128 lakhs, must be accepted, on the basis of Mr. Ormiston's plans, and consequently the basis on which this meeting is called has no foundation whatever. It is supposed to have been called on account of "new light" on the subject, and this new light is stated to be that whereas two years ago we passed resolutions unanimously on a misunderstanding, considering that the Mody Bay scheme contrasted favourably with the Elphinstone, both as to outlay and time of construction; now we find that a body of Trustees have come to the conclusion that the Mody Bay scheme does contrast most unfavourably with the Elphinstone dock. Now I do not say that there may not be a dock built cheaper in Mody Bay than upon the Elphinstone Estate; but I do say that, according to the plans and estimates before us, prepared by Mr. Ormiston, we must accept 128 lacs as the cost of the Mody Bay dock, against 76 lacs as the cost of the Elphinstone Dock. The proposed Mody Bay dock lies in a line with the present Elphinstone reclamation and the committee agreed that it was impossible to do without a stilling basin for the Mody Bay dock, on Mr. Ormiston's plan. I do not say, however, that no dock could be built in Mody Bay without a stilling basin, but it was impossible for the Trustees to decide that question as it would open up so many details. If you throw out a basin in Mody Bay you will have to cut your docks out of your land—land which you have already reclaimed at considerable expense—so that instead of having land to your credit after the construction of the docks, as you would if Mr. Ormiston's scheme for the Elphinstone estate were carried out, you may not have enough to work the business of your dock on. Furthermore, if the Mody Bay scheme is gone into, you will have to spend one or two years in deciding how to place your dock, because this is a most important and is a most difficult question, as the Dock Committee have already recognised. Therefore, you must accept Mr. Ormiston's figures as the only ones before you. Having explained these facts, I want to show my reasons for thinking that the proposed action of this Chamber will be unwise and unsafe in adopting the resolutions. I recognise as fully as any one the advantages of Mody Bay for a dock, and were it not for the purchase of the Elphinstone property, I should argue in favour of Mody Bay. I recognise that it would be a convenience to merchants to have the dock at Mody Bay, as it would be nearer to their offices; and I admit that it would be an advantage to the native trade and shipping to have the dock there. I think, too, that in consideration of the channel that would have to be kept open for the Elphinstone dock, it would be an advantage to have the dock at Mody Bay. These three points I will allow, but I cannot allow that there will be any more competition between the docks and native boats in one place than in the other. I don't recognise the argument as to the property at the Fort and Colaba. As to the property in the Fort, I can't see how it can be affected by a dock in either place. Our offices must be in the Fort, wherever a dock is put. With regard to the property at Colaba, I think you may safely leave the property-owners to take care of themselves, as they are quite capable of doing so. The directors of the Colaba Company, who are not members of this Chamber, have been circulating, with an effrontery I wonder at more than I admire, proposals for a scheme to build a dock at Colaba with Government money, a dock which would be three miles from the place where three-quarters of all our foreign imports are landed. I think that those who can propose this may well be left to take care of their own interests—(laughter)—and that this Chamber need not take any action on their account. Now, with regard to those points which I do agree to as giving in my mind a preference for Mody Bay. The first is the channel. This is an engineering point, and the Chamber has wisely agreed to abstain from offering any opinion on such questions, which must be left to the decision of the Secretary of State. The next is the native shipping and the native trade. I do think that the native trade will be slightly inconvenienced. But I can tell you that the majority of the Trustees anticipate no difficulty whatever in finding ample accommodation for the native trade after completing the Elphinstone dock, and you may rest satisfied that the Trustees appreciate fully the competition of the Mazagon and Frere Bunders. With regard to the native shipping, I can say that the Trustees as a body anticipate no difficulty there. They think there is ample room for all the native boats and all the native trade in other places than in the Elphinstone channel. Even Captain Giles, who has always been in favour of the Mody Bay dock, said that this difficulty was not enough to lead to the rejection of the Elphinstone dock. Now we come to the last point upon which we agreed, and that is the convenience of the European merchants. I acknowledge that Mody Bay would be more convenient, but what does that amount to? Mr. Hall has shown that three-quarters of our import trade goes now to the Elphinstone property. And what is the difference in the distance? It is just one mile from the centre of Mody Bay dock to the centre of the Elphinstone dock. It comes to this, that for the sake of saving ourselves or our clerks one mile, although in London and Liverpool merchants think nothing of travelling several miles to their docks, we are asked to pass these resolutions in favour of the Mody Bay dock. What are we to do for this one mile? We are to take sides in the difference between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India, and I think it is most essential that this Chamber should keep aloof from such differences as we have always had the greatest kindness shown to us by the Government of India. Again, to save this one mile we go in for a dock at Mody Bay—for the passing of the proposed resolutions amounts to a vote in favour of Mody Bay—which must cause great delay as a year or two will certainly be spent in deciding on the best plan for a dock there. For these reasons I think it most unwise for this Chamber to take the step proposed. But I also think it most unsafe for this Chamber to take the proposed step. I have said that other things being equal, I should have favoured the Mody Bay dock. But other things are not equal. We have a debt hanging over the trade which is a very heavy burden. Six and a half lakhs do the Government try to take annually from the trade of this port without giving us any return whatever. Five lakhs we do pay, and one and a half lakhs are accruing with interest against us; consequently, I say that with this six and a half lakhs yearly to pay we cannot come forward in favour of a dock which must injure the property through which this burden falls upon us. The Government has the power to call on the Trustees at any moment to double the Port dues, and increase their fees to an extent sufficient to pay the interest on the Elphinstone debt. Furthermore the Chairman of the Trustees, in the introduction to his budget this year, referred to the possibility of the Trust being compelled to obtain power from Government to levy a tax on all water borne goods in order to pay the debt of the Trust; and that proposition, viz., to tax everything which comes in and goes out of this harbour, to pay for the Elphinstone purchase, has already been brought before the Trustees. How can the members of this Chamber ignore these contingencies that are hanging over them with reference to the payment of interest upon this debt? I say that they cannot possibly do so. Furthermore, supposing you pass these resolutions and get your Mody Bay dock; supposing that that dock should not pay, and you will acknowledge also that there is such a possibility: the trade will then be burdened not only with the Mody Bay dock but the debt on the Elphinstone estate which the Mody Bay dock will have contributed to injure. It is true you ask in your fourth resolution the Government of India to abandon this debt, but it does not follow that that course will be pursued. You must not forget either that you have an assurance from the Government of India that the trade of Bombay will be relieved of any risk in respect of the Elphinstone dock, but you cannot say that you will procure any such guarantee from the Government of India with regard to the Moody Bay dock scheme. If the Mody Bay dock does not pay, we shall not be able to plead that we were not consulted before the dock was commenced, although we have that plea as regards the purchase of the Elphinstone Estate. You will run a great risk if you accept these resolutions, and I ask you to pause before you reject the amendments. The principal question is not that of one dock against another. The question is, is there sufficient reason for us to eat the words which we have already uttered, and which we have stuck to unanimously until within a few weeks? I say there is no such reason, and certainly none has been shown. I think we may safely leave the different interests concerned in this question to take care of themselves. There is no fear that the Bombay Government will not do all it can to influence the Secretary of State in favour of the Mody Bay scheme. There is therefore no necessity for this Chamber to come forward and advocate the Mody Bay dock after it has deliberately declared for the dock at the Elphinstone site. If the Secretary of State decides in favour of Mody Bay, I shall not be sorry, and then the responsibility of the choice will be taken off our shoulders. I would therefore ask this Chamber to leave the matter entirely to the Secretary of State, and trust to his decision. (Applause.)

Mr. Watson (Watson, Bogle, & Co.)—I confess I came to this meeting with a great deal of interest and curiosity, because I was anxious to see what line of argument would be taken up by those gentlemen whom we were led to understand would not agree to the resolutions proposed by the chairman. Now that I have seen it, I desire to say a word or two. We must look to the facts as they stand before us. It became clear to the committee of the Chamber some time ago that the whole question of docks was being re-opened again by some power or another. That being the case, could we stand still? Were we, the Trustees of the interests of this Chamber, to come forward at the end of the year, and say, "Here is this most vital question, affecting the interests of the mercantile community. It has been discussed again and again by the Port Trust, the public, and those gentlemen who now blame us for bringing it forward—(no, no)—but we, your representatives, have not thought it proper to lay it before you at an earlier date." Would you consider we had acted rightly? I have very little to say about the history of this dock question. We are all sick of it. We have had it told to us from the beginning, and I think a great deal of what has been said had very little to do with the matter. For instance, we need not have heard so much about the Bombay Government. The Governments of this country change every two or three years, and I think it is too bad that the present Governor of Bombay should be held guilty for the sins of his predecessors. The practical question we ought now to decide is, what will be best for the future interests of Bombay? (Hear, hear.) A great deal has been said about inconsistency, but what struck me on looking back over the history of this discussion was that there was a universal concurrence of opinion in favour of Mody Bay, although the Chamber declared its opinion in favour of the Elphinstone estate. There was no great consistency in that proceeding. Now that the whole question is to be laid before the Secretary of State, I think we ought not to lose the opportunity of telling him what the real opinions of the mercantile community of Bombay are. It has been said that he will have all the particulars laid before him, but it was on that account that the committee put into these resolutions a clause which entirely saves us from committing ourselves too far in one direction. He will certainly have to consider a memorial from the native shipping interest against the Elphinstone dock, and surely it would be strange if at the same time he received no indication whatever of the views upon the same subject of the merchants in Bombay who conduct the import trade. A large portion of the coasting craft, trading between Bombay and Zanzibar or the Persian Gulf, do not absolutely require docks—all they want is to be let alone; but the large import trade of Bombay does require docks, and it ought to make its voice heard as well as the native shippers. It has been said that Mody Bay dock may not pay, and ours will be the responsibility; but supposing the Elphinstone dock does not pay. Will not the Secretary of State be justified in turning upon us, and asking, why did you not tell me your opinion on the subject? If you thought Mody Bay was a better site, why did you not say so? (Hear, hear.) Messrs. Bythell and Kittredge may say that, all other things being equal, they would prefer Mody Bay. But how is the Secretary of State to learn these and similar opinions? It may [illegible] the Bombay Government will point them out, but why should we, the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, not do so for ourselves? I say that at present we must speak out at once, or become nonentities. If the members of this Chamber carry Mr. Bythell's amendments, I say they will be snuffing themselves out as a Chamber. The powers that be intend to hang more debt about our necks, and it is our duty to tell them what we think before they do so. It is on this account [illegible] resist the proposition to strike out paragraphs [illegible]. The other amendment I personally have no objection to, and neither, I apprehend, will my colleagues have any, for we have no wish to say anything that would [illegible] discourteous to the Government of India. At the same time, I think a great deal too much [illegible] think it [illegible] not in a [illegible] at India [illegible] we think [illegible] I hope [illegible] chairman [illegible] feelings [illegible] courtesy [illegible]. I will not enter into the question as to [illegible] for a dock. That subject has been [illegible] before you by the chairman, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Bythell, Mr. Hall, Mr. Kittredge, and others, and it is not necessary [illegible] anything more [illegible] member [illegible] matic opinion [illegible] you the contrary, we leave the [illegible]. If the Secretary of State [illegible] dock, we shall bow to his [illegible] at all events we shall be able to reflect that we [illegible] an opinion about what we thought would be best for the interests of the trade of Bombay. We do not want a decision to be come to for insufficient reasons. The main question is, whether we shall have a dock to suit the trade, or merely a dock which will make a doubtful land speculation by Government a success. (Hear, hear.) That is the point we must keep before us. We do want the dock that according to unanimous opinion will best suit the trade of Bombay, but unless we take this opportunity of protesting against our interests being sacrificed simply to improve the Elphinstone estate we shall make a serious mistake and regret it ever afterwards. I quite agree with Mr. Hall that the Bombay Government has made an extraordinary jumble of the whole affair, that it is very much to blame, and that the Calcutta Government has behaved very well. If ever the expression "plundering and blundering" applied to anything, it applies to the course pursued by the authorities in Bombay Harbour. They have poured out money like water upon one thing after another, and little has been said. Now, however, that we have a good scheme before us, it is only now that we hear of the great difficulty about finding the money for it. That difficulty has not much weight with me, and I think the members of this Chamber have been too much frightened by similar bugbears. In 1872, one of the great arguments used in favour of this Chamber recommending the Elphinstone site was, that unless the Elphinstone estate were utilised an enormous debt would be hung around the trade of the port. Another was that you must take what the Government of India chose to give you, or you would get nothing at all. The latter is an argument that may do for the nursery, but it is not one that ought to be addressed to reasonable men. We ought to say at once without fear, "we want our dock to be placed wherever we want it." I believe a wet dock will be a most paying speculation, and I think the Government of India are aware of this. The Bombay Government have tried to fasten round our necks a large amount of unproductive property, but they have missed their aim, I hope, and only bruised our heel. The Government of India, by forcing upon us the Elphinstone dock, are endeavouring to take us in their grasp, but again let us hope they will not succeed. There are certain matters in the Government of India's correspondence with the Bombay Government which, I think, show the cloven hoof. One of these is that deficiencies in paying up the interest on capital expended on the Elphinstone property are to be carried against us to a suspense account—that is to say, they will reimburse themselves by taking all they can out of the trade of Bombay by means of their new dock. This is the friendliness which some gentlemen among us so highly appreciate! (A laugh.) Mr. Kittredge has told us of a number of terrible things the Government of India may do to us. Gentlemen, it is true we live under a despotism, but after all it is a mitigated one, because those who govern us must conform to certain rules of justice and fair dealing. They cannot, for instance, tax certain things for a certain purpose, and then apply the tax to something else. The Governments of Turkey or Egypt might do this, but with a Government composed of men who make any pretensions to the name of English statesmen such a policy would be impossible. I am glad to see that the Port Trustees have protested against a surplus gained from shipping dues being applied towards the payment of interest for the purchase of the Elphinstone estate. I quite agree with them in that protest, and if we go on dragging to the light such injustices to the trade of Bombay as these we shall be doing well. I believe that if we had stood to our guns in 1872, and refused to join such an iniquitous situation as that which was forced upon the Trustees, Government might have carried on a high-handed policy for a time, but in the end they would have been compelled to desist. I am not, therefore, afraid of what Mr. Kittredge says the Government of India or any other Government might do. They might make the merchants of Bombay pay their palaces at Ganesh Kind or those masses of masonry which are covering the Esplanade—they might do any other unjust thing—but that is no reason why we should not raise our protests against their intentions. It is not an unusual thing for the Government of India to lay out money on unproductive schemes. But when irrigation schemes fail in a district, do they seize all the wells and tanks and tax the use of them in order to pay the deficit on the irrigation schemes? Why should a different principle be employed by the Government of India in dealing with the port of Bombay from that which they follow up-country? When I think on what the trade of Bombay has already had to bear, I am tempted to exclaim in the words of the Bible, "Issachar is a strong ass;" and truly the patience with which Bombay has borne the burdens of the mistakes thrust upon her by the Government has been most admirable. (Laughter and applause.) A great deal has been said about the Elphinstone purchase, but I do not agree with those who contend that it is a worthless purchase. The real mistake that was made regarding it was attempting to hang it round the neck of the trade of Bombay. It was bought as a speculation, and it should have been worked as such. And it was very unjust of Government to deal with the port in the way it has been doing. In fact our rulers seem to have been playing a game with the port on the principle of "heads I win and tails you lose." Immediately they made a bad bargain, they handed it over to the port. Mr. Kittredge has said that there would be equal competition between the two docks; but what we ought to contend is that the dock in the best position will be the most likely to crush out all opposition. Moreover, it is possible that we may have opposition from docks in other parts of Bombay, and if we now choose Mody Bay as the site for a dock there will be less danger of the Mody Bay dock failing than of the Elphinstone dock failing, seeing that the latter dock will not be in the best available position. Altogether, I think that the balance of advantages from a mercantile point of view is in favour of the Mody Bay dock, and if the members of the Chamber agree with me, I think they ought to say so. As to the cost of the respective docks, I think it will turn out that one dock will prove not less expensive than the other, and that the trade of Bombay will be able to bear the expense whatever they may be. Already it has borne great burdens of expenditure. Government have spent £3,000,000 sterling in giving us basins when we wanted docks, and are in the position of people spending that amount on stagecoaches, when what they required was railways. Again we have had the Cotton Department thrust upon us at an expenditure of 2 lacs of rupees a year. Why should we then demur about the expenditure of a dock on the best available site? It behoves us to do everything we can to increase our trade. Every year we are being exposed to greater and greater competition, but there are still fields for our commerce. The great central plains of India and the North-West Provinces may in course of time favour Bombay with their trade in preference to Calcutta. At the same time the diminution which is being effected upon our general commerce by the large trade which is now done between Kurrachee, the coast of Arabia and Zanzibar, to say nothing of the fact that mills are springing up about us and threatening our trade, compels us to protest against Government charging us for anything for which we do not receive value, or forcing us to take a dock for any other reason than that which best suits our interests. I say that we cannot afford to throw away a single point in the present competition of trade. In conclusion, I am convinced that if your committee had not brought these important considerations before you, they would not have been doing their duty as Trustees of your interests. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Oliphant said that he had very little acquaintance with the subject in dispute, and in fact had scarcely been able to make up his mind as to whether Bombay requires a dock or not. He looked upon the matter, however, as an experiment, and would support Mr. Hall and Mr. Bythell, because the amendment would not commit the Chamber to the more costly experiment [illegible] making a dock on Mody Bay appeared to be. He alluded to the assurance which the Government of Bombay had given, that the charge of making a dock upon the Elphinstone site would not be put upon the trade of Bombay unless the dock succeeded. This he considered a most important element of general [illegible] as which, according to Mr. Watson, was already so burdened, might in the future be able to [illegible] a sigh of relief at the mention of the Elphinstone dock, which it would not be able to attempt, hearing the name of the Mody Bay dock. He would support the amendments, so as to leave the Chamber [illegible] which would leave the selection of one of the two docks an open question.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bythell—As mover of the amendments I may be permitted to say a few words in reply to the arguments which have been used against them. A very great deal has been said by our deputy chairman on the mistake made by the Chamber at the time it has assumed regarding this question. He says that instead of the conciliatory tone we have adopted, we should have said, "We must have this or we must have that."—

Mr. Watson—I may explain that the hon'ble gentleman does not properly represent me. What I said was—

The Hon'ble Mr. Bythell—I understood Mr. Watson to say that if two years ago we had taken up a high-handed position, and gone to the Secretary of State or Government of India, and said, we shall not put up with their burdens, the financial position of the Chamber would have been better.

Mr. Watson—I said that the position of the Chamber would have been better.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bythell—At all events Mr. Watson contrasted what might have been gained by taking up a high-handed position with what we have gained by the conciliatory tone we adopted. We have seen over and over again of late years, that as a rule it is difficult to get anything out of negotiations with Government when you take up a high position and as it were seek to force Government. We have [illegible] speaking very strongly against [illegible] many years past, but nevertheless [illegible] exists, and I am afraid, from [illegible] quarters, it is likely to exist [illegible] longer. We took up a high-handed [illegible] ence to the postal contract, and [illegible] it. I therefore think that the [illegible] was more successful with the [illegible] a less respectful one would have [illegible] almost everything we wanted from [illegible] of India. As regards the [illegible] you must remember that the [illegible] given us at the present time exactly [illegible]

Mr. Forbes—They have not given [illegible]

The Hon'ble Mr. Bythell—They have given [illegible] dock, but although the Secretary of [illegible] into the hands of the Viceroy [illegible] the Viceroy on behalf of the Secretary of State [illegible] as soon as the plans were [illegible] on behalf of the Elphinstone site he would [illegible] Government of Bombay [illegible] we won't go on [illegible] though we let you [illegible] taken by the Bombay Government [illegible] of years past in the present [illegible] the P. W. Department, who is the same man that was [illegible] the Elphinstone property. If you [illegible] and pay into his hands as it were by a [illegible] what the Government [illegible] you get what you want, you [illegible] the gentleman may not turn [illegible] you won't have the Mody Bay site but that Colaba must be the site.

Mr. Forbes—I beg to remind the Hon'ble Mr. Bythell that it is not we alone who take the view held by the Committee of this Chamber, because some of the Port Trustees themselves hold it, and have lately begged of the Government of India to relieve them of the land-estate, which is part of the extent that he seems to think the Government of India have so generously bestowed [illegible] Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bythell—My argument has been all the [illegible] way, that it is a burden, and I shall support the prayer that the reclaimed estates should be taken off our hands. But I say that that does not affect the question [illegible]. The land is still Government [illegible] they will still be anxious to [illegible] they come forward and offer us a dock [illegible] the way they have done, we shall be adopting a most suicidal policy in asking the Secretary of State to do anything which may prevent us from getting that very [illegible] property. It is after all a moot question as to whether Mody Bay or the Elphinstone estate site is the better one, and that being the case, I think you shall be taking up a reasonable position if you vote for my amendments, in order that we may speedily get a dock somewhere.

The Chairman made a few remarks, in which he pointed out that in the resolutions which Mr. Bythell desired to be expunged, there was no such strong expression of opinion in favour of Mody Bay as he appeared to imagine; and the first resolution clearly showed, that whatever decision the Secretary of State might come to the Chamber would be prepared to abide by it. It seemed to be agreed that the general interests of the trade of Bombay would be best consulted by a dock on the Mody Bay site. These opinions had not yet been before the Secretary of State.

Mr. Kittredge—They will all go before the Secretary of State.

Mr. Watson—But the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce to that effect is not before the Secretary of State yet. The mistake this gentleman seems to make is that the Port Trust is the Chamber of Commerce. (Laughter.) I think it is better that the Secretary of State should have the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay than that of the mere nominees of Government. (Laughter.)

After some further discussion, the Chairman proposed to put the first resolution to the meeting, but Mr. Bythell objected that according to all the rules of the debate, the amendments must be considered first. Finally the chairman put the amendments to the vote, and a show of hands was declared to be in favour of the amendments by a majority of 5 votes; the numbers being 17 for and 12 against. The other motions were put to the meeting and carried. This terminated the business, and the Chamber adjourned.

The following are the firms who voted for the Committee's propositions:—Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.; Forbes and Co.; Wallace and Co.; Peel, Cassels, and Co.; Knoop and Co.; Campbell, Mitchell, and Co.; Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.; Lyon and Co.; Watson, Bogle, and Co.; Volkart Brothers; Framjee, Sands, and Co.; Killick, Nixon and Co.; Aldridge, Salmon, and Co.; The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

The following are the firms who voted for Mr. Bythell's amendments:—Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.; Gaddum and Co.; Stearns, Hobart, and Co.; Ewart, Latham, and Co.; Finlay, Muir, and Co.; Bell, Brandenburg, and Co.; [illegible] and Co.; Behrend Brothers; Lawrence and Co.; [illegible] L. Southern and Co.; Henry Dods and Co.; C. Macdonald and Co.; P. and O. S. N. Co.; Alsen, [illegible] and Co.; Ralli Brothers; National Bank of India; Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Several members who were present abstained from voting.

[illegible]

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BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At a weekly meeting of the Town Council, held on Tuesday last, there were present—Mr. Charles Currey, Chairman; Colonel Fuller; Drs. Hewlett, Blaney, and Cook; Mr. J. M. Maclean; Mr. Ravenscroft, acting Municipal Commissioner; Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayen, and Shantaram Narayen.

OFFER TO RENT THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The Chairman said the first subject was a memo. from the acting Municipal Commissioner on an offer made by the Agent G. I. P. Railway to rent the whole of the Municipal offices building at Rs. 2,000 per mensem or two-thirds of the same at Rs. 1,500.

Mr. LeMesurier's letter had been referred to Mr. Walton, Executive Engineer, Municipality, who reported on it to the Commissioner as follows:—"In compliance with your instructions conveyed in your endorsement of the 31st ultimo on Mr. LeMesurier's proposal to rent the whole or a portion of the building occupied by the Municipal offices, I have ascertained the total number of persons working in these offices to be 185, exclusive of the Municipal Commissioner, the Executive and the Deputy Engineer, the Health Officer, Chief Accountant, the Assessor, and the Collector. Mr. LeMesurier is mistaken in thinking that there is much more room in this building than is absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of business; for he has evidently forgotten to take in his calculations the large number of men who daily throng at this office on public business. I have taken some trouble to ascertain this number, and I find that it is not less than 350 on an average. Besides this, the facts are lost sight of that the Coroner's and the Secretary of the Town Council's offices are located in this building, and that a separate room is, as it should be, reserved for the meetings of the Council and the Corporation. Bearing these facts in mind, and considering that all class of persons, some of them of the most filthy and unclean habits, are required to call here on business; considering also the tropical nature of the climate: I can hardly opine that there is at present more room in these offices than is absolutely necessary. On these grounds, I think it will not be advisable to rent the portion required by Mr. LeMesurier; neither do I think the offer for the whole house as made by that gentleman can be entertained, as in that case the Municipality will be a loser by some hundreds of rupees every month. Of course if the Railway Company would offer to take the whole house for the monthly rent that we at present pay, the proposal might then be seriously considered."

The Secretary also read the Municipal Commissioner's memo, which is as follows:—"Please place this proposal of Mr. LeMesurier's before the Town Council. The idea of the two different establishments being located under one roof is, in my opinion, out of the question, and need not be further considered. The rent now paid by the Municipality for the house is Rs. 2,825 per mensem; and the Municipality also has to pay for repairs. So in round numbers, the building costs the Municipality, Rs. 3,100 a month. Mr. LeMesurier proposes to take the whole building subject to the approval of Government for three years, at a rental of Rs. 2,000. This is upwards of Rs. 1,000 a month less than we pay; and though I should be very glad to get rid of our bargain altogether, if any one, with the consent of the owners of the building, would relieve us altogether by taking our lease, I do not consider that Mr LeMesurier's proposal can be entertained."

Mr. Maclean remarked that some saving might be made if they could occupy a smaller house, but Mr. Walton said they could not.

The Chairman said he had walked round the offices and he thought the clerks in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office were much more crowded than they are here.

Mr. Raghunath said that supposing they could get a building at Rs. 1,000 a month, that, with the loss of Rs. 1,000, would come to Rs. 2,000, the sum that was offered by the Agent, so that there would be no saving.

Mr. Maclean said if they could get a house at Rs 1,000 a month, that amount with what the present building cost them (Rs. 3,100) would be Rs. 4,100, and Rs. 2,000 deducted therefrom would leave Rs. 2,100, showing a clear saving of Rs. 1,100 a month.

Dr. Hewlett—Would it not be better to buy this house?

Mr. Nanabhoy—That's what I was just saying. Mr. Ardasir Wadia is under an agreement to sell the house to us if we choose to buy it.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—The question is, can you get a suitable house at Rs. 1,000 a month?

The Chairman said the question before them was confined to letting the house.

Dr. Cook—It seems we would be a loser by Rs. 2,000 a month.

A Member—No, no.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Blaney, and carried, "That the Town Council are not prepared to entertain the proposal of the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, and that they would only be disposed to consider an offer to relieve the Municipality of the whole building on the terms of the lease."

MR. ORMISTON'S FEE FOR TOOLSEE REPORT.

The Chairman said the next matter was a memo. from the acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution dated 10th inst., stating that as Mr. Ormiston was a Government officer in 1871, he is not entitled to the Rs. 500 which he has claimed from the Municipality for the preparation of a report on the Toolsee scheme written that year.

The Secretary read the following Government resolution:—

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1874.

Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, dated 26th August 1874, states—that at the last meeting of the Town Council, he placed before the members the memo., copy of which is attached, relative to the fees to be tendered to Colonel Fife, Mr. Ormiston, and Mr. Bell, for their report on the water supply of Bombay; that memorandum states that Colonel Fife had intimated to the Municipal Commissioner on seeing the proceedings of the Town Council in the daily papers, that when his services were applied for from Government it was on the understanding that he was precluded from receiving remuneration; also that the Honourable Colonel Kennedy had informed the Municipal Commissioner that there was a standing order of the Government of India to the effect that the officers of Her Majesty's service were precluded from receiving any remuneration for private practice.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, dated 24th August, 1874, brings to notice the circumstances under which a fee of Rs. 500 was [illegible] to be paid to Mr. Ormiston for his [illegible] scheme, and its being withheld on [illegible] letter from the Hon. Colonel [illegible], informing him that Mr. Ormiston being, in [illegible] of Government in the Public [illegible] precluded from taking any [illegible] done at that time; states that he [illegible] demi-official letter to Mr. Ormiston, [illegible], and requests to be informed [illegible] any objection to his paying [illegible] a cheque of Rs. 500, which [illegible] and signed.

[illegible] are not disposed to relax [illegible] that Colonel Fife has shown a [illegible] of its spirit. The case of [illegible] to a certain degree, different. He can[illegible] an officer strictly belonging to the [illegible] although he has for some years been [illegible] high salary from public funds [illegible] of very light duties. But it appears [illegible] July 1870, the Government of [illegible] Mr. Ormiston's salary from Rs. 3,000 [illegible] had been fixed in June preceding, [illegible] represented that he would be [illegible] his private practice. He has [illegible] salary accordingly, and His [illegible] Council cannot give any countenance to the payment now proposed to be made to him.

The Chairman thought all they could do was to record the papers.

Mr. Dosabhoy remarked that the payment of the amount should be withheld.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had despatched the cheque, and he thought Mr. Ormiston would not accept the money under the circumstances. There was a memo. dated 15th June, 1870, [illegible] Trevor, acting Secretary to Government, [illegible] out Mr. Ormiston's statement that he was entitled to receive fees for special work.

The Secretary read the [illegible] which is as follows:—"Forwarded to [illegible] Ormiston, who can act or not in this matter as he deems best, Government have no desire to [illegible] in the business he has hitherto taken [illegible] to his work in the Elphinstone property. Mr. Ormiston is requested to communicate with Mr. [illegible]."

Dr. Hewlett said they had nothing to do with the matter; they had passed the payment; and it was now a question between Mr. Ormiston and the Government.

The Commissioner said again he believed Mr. Ormiston would not accept the money under the circumstances. He had sent a copy of the Government resolution to Mr. Ormiston's bankers, who would forward it to him; and it was possible the question might turn up at some future time.

The Chairman remarked there must be some misapprehension in the matter. There was Colonel Trevor's memo. which left Mr. Ormiston at liberty to undertake private work in addition to his own duties.

The Council resolved that the papers on this subject be recorded.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The Chairman said the next subject was a Government resolution dated 10th inst., intimating that the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital may now be opened.

The Secretary read the following memo. from the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 1st instant, as to the opening of the Hospital:—"Letter from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, dated 1st September 1874, requesting that as arrangements for reception of the sick in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital are now completed, Government will be pleased to sanction the opening of the institution; and stating that he has sanctioned the entertainment of the establishment from the 1st October, to allow the surgeon of the hospital to have his arrangements perfected. Resolution.—The hospital may now be opened."

The Chairman informed the Council that up to date the expenditure for the hospital staff and contingent charges amounted to Rs. 1,541.

In answer to enquiry made of him, Dr. Hewlett stated he believed there was to be no public ceremonial in connection with the opening of the hospital.

Dr. Blaney thought it should be a public affair. Every one who contributed his five rupees and every one who took an interest in the hospital should be given an opportunity of taking a part in the ceremony.

Dr. Hewlett said it would be extremely desirable, but the matter did not rest with him.

Mr. Shantaram—The question is whether we can in any way influence the public opening of the hospital?

Dr. Hewlett—My private feeling is that it would be good for the hospital if there was a public ceremonial.

Dr. Cook—Why should not the Chairman of the Town Council open the hospital?

The Chairman—Thank you, I am not disposed to open it.

In the midst of some desultory discussion, Dr. Hewlett said that, in justice to Government, it must be stated that they had paid Rs. 60,500 for medicines, instruments, clothing, bedding, &c., for the hospital.

The Chairman said, referring to old proceedings, it was perfectly clear that the Council's liability commenced from the opening of the hospital at Rs. 3,000 a month.

Dr. Hewlett thought the Municipality was liable for his bill of Rs. 1,541.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee—If you send an application for the amount, the Town Council will consider it.

The Municipal Commissioner thought that when the hospital was opened, it would be the best time to raise the question. At present he was disposed to deduct the amount, which had been paid, from the first monthly payment of Rs. 3,000, which would commence from the opening of the hospital next month.

The majority of the Council were in favour of granting at this meeting the Rs. 1,541 in addition to the Rs. 3,000 per mensem.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee objected to the question being disposed of then, as the matter was not mentioned in the list of business, and as two members of the Council were absent. They might say they were not aware this subject was to be discussed at this meeting.

After some further discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Raghunath Narayen, and seconded by Dr. Cook, "That the expenditure of Rs. 1,541 on account of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital be sanctioned in addition to the expenditure of Rs. 3,000 per mensem from the date on which the institution may be opened."

Mr. Shantaram said he did not know whether the Council had any power to grant more than the Rs. 3,000 a month.

The Chairman—Do you move an amendment?

Mr. Shantaram—No, mine is a mere suggestion. Our understanding was that the money is to be paid from the opening of the hospital.

Mr. Dosabhoy—We ought to feel thankful that we are saved the nine months' grant.

Dr. Blaney—Oh no, no.

Mr. Raghunath's proposition was put to the meeting and carried by a majority of one vote.

The Council then separated.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of the following case was resumed before Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury. The jury was composed as follows:—

SPECIAL JURY.

Henry Lord, Esq.	Babajee Raghunath, Esq.
Walter Scott, Esq.	Narayen Janardhun, Esq.
J. W. Scott, Esq.	Heerjeebhoy M. Wadia, Esq.
J. Simpson, Esq.	Cowasjee M. Limjee, Esq.
A. McHutch, Esq.	Govind Vithul, Esq.
Wilson Bell, Esq.	Ali Acbar Khan Bahadoor, Esq.

THE FUNNUSWADY MURDER.

Parashram Gunnesh alias Rajaram, was charged with murder in causing the death on the 25th June last, in Funnuswady, of Doorgabaee alias Ruckmee, a courtezan. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Budroodin defended the prisoner.

A few more witnesses were called for the prosecution. Mr. Budroodin ably addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner and examined three witnesses in his behalf.

The Advocate General having replied upon the case, his Lordship summed up.

The summing-up occupied his Lordship two hours and a half, and the jury having retired to their room at half-past 6 p.m. returned in half an hour with a verdict of not guilty on the ground that the evidence raised a reasonable doubt in the prisoner's favour. His Lordship concurred with the jury in their verdict and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court rose at 7 p.m.

INDIAN NEWS.

The Rifle Meeting at Bangalore.—Several officers who have been detailed for duty as Range officers for the coming meeting have arrived. The teams from the 43th, 13rd, 76th and 107th are looked for daily; squads of sepoys from the several native corps have put in an appearance. A large party of Sappers under Captain Caldwell, the indefatigable Secretary, are making improvements all through the range, one of which is the laying of a pontoon bridge as a crossing over the gully near the 700 yard range. The party from the M. Volunteers are expected to arrive on Monday. Everything has been done to make the meeting attractive, and no doubt when it's over, everybody, except the grumblers, will depart satisfied. The results of some of the late practices, show an improvement in the [illegible] Fusiliers and [illegible] V. and the B. R. V.'s there will be a close competition for the cup.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

Hindoo Widows' Fund, Bangalore.—A meeting of the Shareholders of the Bangalore Hindoo Widows Fund was held at the premises at Cowriepett (Cantonment) on the morning of the 4th instant, for enquiring into the particulars connected with the defalcation of a sum of Rs. 10,000. The majority of the members of the Fund were present on the occasion, and the chair was taken by Mr. Gopauliah. The circular memo. giving notice to the shareholders of the object of the meeting was then read by the President, whereupon, Messrs. Gopauliah Runsjee Row, Coopooswamy Moodeliar, Goorooswamy Moodeliar, and certain other influential members offered a few suggestions for the final and effectual disposal of the question under consideration, which being favourably entertained by the Shareholders, their proceedings were drawn up in accordance with them. It has been suggested that in consequence of certain books and ledgers connected with the working of the Institution being missing, a sub-committee be nominated to assist the Auditors in obtaining all necessary information from the members with a view to a strict and thorough investigation being made into the transactions of the Fund since the last [illegible] years, and that the question as to the recovery of the present deficit be left in abeyance, till the final report of the Auditors on the entire state of the accounts.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE AND ITS CRITICS.

It is quite natural and proper that our weapons of war should have to run the gauntlet of public criticism; and in the case of a weapon which, like the Martini-Henry rifle, will in time come into use among the Volunteers, and which, when it established its pre-eminence in the Government trials, necessarily created many enemies, it is probably inevitable that this criticism should be close, vigorous, and sustained. Nor, on the whole, is such criticism to be deprecated. It is of course open to question how far objections which present themselves under the guise of impartiality when they are practically *ex parte* expressions of opinion of interested opponents or of rival inventors are of any substantial value—if, indeed, they are not absolutely hurtful and misleading; and there are, unfortunately, indications that some of the criticisms which are directed against the accepted Government weapon possess this character. But really independent, intelligent criticism of our war material is to be welcomed, not only because it tends to bring to light whatever may be defective and to promote progressive improvement, but because the knowledge that each new weapon will be exposed to a vigilant examination at the hands of independent experts acts at once as a salutary check and stimulant upon those who are immediately responsible for its introduction. On these grounds we are [illegible] far from regretting that the controversy as to the merits of the Martini-Henry rifle has been [illegible] in the *Times*; but as it is not unlikely to go on [illegible] it may be useful to point out to those who have [illegible], or who may hereafter engage in it, [illegible] would do well to break up the subject in their [illegible] elements and to avoid mixing up [illegible] have no necessary connection. It is [illegible] useless, for example, to urge in a condemnation [illegible] breech-action that the barrel becomes [illegible] firing, that the arm fouls rapidly, and [illegible] recoil-points which have [illegible] with the breech-action than they [illegible] gentleman's coat. It is also [illegible] are urged on what may [illegible] grounds, such as that the spiral [illegible] blow but a push, that the [illegible] is less than it is in some other [illegible] other nations have preferred some [illegible] the Martini-Henry rifle. What we really [illegible] is, in what does the Martini-Henry rifle [illegible] the grounds for reopening a competition which was so recently brought to a conclusion after a very large expenditure of time and money? Except in the matter of recoil, which, with a given weight of charge and bullet, will probably be found to be rather a matter of length or form of stock than of anything else, has there been anything of the nature of a failure on the part of the Martini-Henry? Is it not, on the contrary, notorious that on the whole the arm has given great satisfaction in the public trials—we do not say to the inventors of other systems, or to riflemen who have conceived a preference for some other arm—and that the percentage of misfires and of failures to extract has been below the average with breechloaders? As regards the statement that "every nation in Europe, except the Turks, has practically treated the decision of our Small Arms Committee with contempt," and has adopted some weapon of its own—this, if it proved anything against the Martini-Henry, would be equally fatal to the accepted weapon of every other nation, seeing that no two nations have adopted the same arm, and that the contempt of the French, Germans, and Russians for the decisions of foreign Small Arms Committees has not been limited to that of the English Committee. And, further, if we are not misinformed, both the Mauser and improved Chassepot rifles have been signally worsted by the Martini-Henry in some recent trials. In short, what we want, and what, so far as we know, has never been attempted, is a careful and dispassionate examination of the alleged defects of the Martini-Henry rifle by the light of our now not inconsiderable experience of the practical working of the arm. We should like to know, for example, distinctly whether the spiral springs, against which so many fanciful objections have been urged, have or have not discharged their duty—whether the extraction is or is not satisfactory—whether the breech-action has or has not worked in damp, cold, heat, and dust—whether the cartridges do or do not fulfil the expectations which had been conceived of them, and then we should like to know precisely upon the firing of how many rounds this experience is based. Then, turning to the barrel and bullet as distinguished from the breech-action, it would be satisfactory to know whether the shooting of the gun—not merely of a dozen rounds or so but of a large number of rounds, not merely with a clean barrel but after long-continued firing, not merely at one particular place but under varying circumstances and in various hands—has sustained or has not sustained the reputation of the Henry rifle. If the correspondents of the *Times* will give us their experience on these points, they will be doing better service than by raising theoretical objections which have been answered over and over again, by talking glibly of mechanical and unmechanical breech actions, and by oblique recommendations of rival systems. And if it be urged that the necessary data on these points could not be collected except by a Government Committee, then we would gladly welcome the appointment of such a committee of investigation; but, pending such an examination of facts, as distinguished from fancies and theories, it may reasonably be objected that the strenuous exhortations which have been addressed to the Government to reopen the whole competition are at least premature. It is also worth while to observe that the competition, if reopened at all, must be reopened comprehensively, and not merely framed to bring two or three diligently puffed rifles into it; and that to do the thing thoroughly probably about eighteen months or two years would be required, during which time the manufacture of a small-bore breechloader for our troops would have, we presume, to be suspended. Finally, it is to be remarked that, even assuming that there exist at the present moment one or two rifles slightly better than the Martini-Henry, it is reasonable to anticipate that these rifles in their turn will be surpassed by others; and if we are to wait to re-arm our troops until such time as we get a rifle which cannot be improved upon, the re-armament will have to be indefinitely postponed. It is, therefore, not enough to show that during the two or three years which have elapsed since the Martini-Henry rifle was adopted improvements have been made in breech actions and barrels; that is of course to be expected; but it must be shown either that the Martini-Henry is defective in some essential, or that it is relatively so much inferior to the improved arms as to justify the suspension of manufacture, the reopening of the trials, and the conversion of the whole plant of Enfield and Woolwich. The critics of the arm will excuse us if we say that their criticisms have as yet altogether fallen short of what alone would warrant so costly and inconvenient a decision.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE SECRET POLICE UNDER THE SECOND EMPIRE.

Among Frenchmen, at least, it was the secret police, with its mysterious arrests and its domiciliary visits, probably more than any thing else, that made the Second Empire odious. No one could feel sure that it might not be his turn next to be awakened in the dead of night and requested to step into a cab with two gendarmes while his papers were being carried off by a third. The establishment in the Rue Jerusalem was believed to be in a state of perfect organization and never-sleeping watchfulness. Could the truth have been known, it would have turned out that more time was spent by M. Pietri's functionaries in watching each other than in looking after the public at large. But the truth could not be known, and in its stead the wildest fables were circulated and eagerly believed. After giving several of the popular legends which were current in the reign of Charles II. respecting Claude Duval and other famous highwaymen, Lord Macaulay justly observes that the mere fact that such things were believed throws a singular light on the customs and opinions of that age.

To a more enlightened generation it will appear marvellous that a book like the Memoirs of Griscelli should have found readers to take its contents for serious in the most sceptical of cities. The volume purports to be written by a gentleman calling himself an employé of Napoleon III., but whom we in England should designate by a variety of brief and forcible appellations. He began life—such is his own story—as a shepherd in his native Corsica, where he married early, and soon tired of his wife. The simplest course under the circumstances appeared to be to leave her, and accordingly Griscelli enlisted. His regiment shortly after embarked for France, though not before he had time to fight a duel in connection with a vendetta. He soon acquired the reputation of a fire eater, and at Lyons was challenged by seven soldiers in succession belonging to another regiment. He killed three of them, and drank a glass of wine preparatory to dealing with the fourth, when his officers declared that he had done all that the honour of the regiment required. They then patted him on the back, and the colonel presented him with 100f. The daughter of a neighbouring innkeeper also gave him many tokens of her regard. Indeed, on the return of the young lady's brother from foreign parts, M. Griscelli found it expedient to take an abrupt leave of Lyons and his regiment together. The latter step necessitated concealment, and for the next few years M. Griscelli's movements are shrouded in obscurity. He tried to earn a living by writing for the press, but a literary career was hardly suited to his tastes. In 1848 a great piece of good fortune befell him. A Corsican became the chief of the State, and from all parts of the island Corsicans hastened to congratulate their illustrious compatriot and to tender their services. Napoleon was, of course, much flattered, if somewhat embarrassed, as each of these gentlemen carried a stiletto, the point of which he was ready to proffer as the alternative of friendship. A good many received comfortable appointments, and a good many more received promises. Among the former was Griscelli, who soon rose to be the personal attendant of the President. For nine years (such is his story) he served his master with doglike fidelity, being seldom far away by night or by day. In fact, the only occasion on which he appears to have left his post was when he was called to London on important business. About that time the English papers were full of a mysterious murder committed in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square. No trace could be discovered of the assassin. The Emperor (as he had become) had [illegible] a leader in the *Times* on the subject, when he looked out of a window of the Tuileries and beheld his faithful servant pacing up and down the gravel path below. He beckoned with his hand, and the next minute Griscelli stood in the Imperial presence. "Were you in London last Friday?" asked his Majesty. "Yes, Sire." "I thought so," said the Emperor, with a frown, and turned his back on his retainer.

The nature of the services rendered by M. Griscelli to the Empire may best be described by an example. He had retired to rest one night and was enjoying the sweet sleep which an unclouded conscience alone can bestow, when he was gently roused by an elderly personage decorated with the Legion of Honour, who begged him to hasten at once to the abode of M. Pietri. As soon as he arrived there the Prefect of Police put a telegram into his hands. It stated that one Sanguinetti would land next morning at Calais charged with a mission to assassinate the Emperor. With the telegram M. Griscelli received a thousand francs, and an assurance that a special train was ready for him. At Calais he was met by the Prefect of the Department, who cordially shook hands with him and invited him into the refreshment room, where they took coffee together. In another hour the luckless Sanguinetti made his appearance, looking very sea-sick. Was he at once arrested on suspicion? They manage these things better in France. He was simply dogged. A few days later the Emperor and Empress started for Bordeaux; Sanguinetti followed by the next train, in which M. Griscelli also took a place. He had just perused his final instructions, which concluded with an intimation that it was time to act ("Il faut agir"). A few days later a corpse was found on the banks of the Garonne. The authorities were of opinion that the deceased must have committed suicide, as a dagger still remained fixed in his heart.

This was far from being the only occasion on which M. Griscelli was called upon to execute the "higher tasks" of justice, as the French call them. He is proud to relate how in one instance he nearly caused a war with Russia. There was a grand hunt at Fontainebleau, and Griscelli was one of the party. The Emperor, who was a keen sportsman, had distanced the rest of the Court with the exception of a young man who pressed closely upon him. He was a stranger to Griscelli, who became anxious, and spurred his horse forward till he was abreast of the unknown one. Seizing his bridle, he presented a loaded pistol to his face, and bade him halt. M. Fould and several others of the household now galloped up. "Sir," said the Minister of Finance in answer to the expostulations of the stranger, "this gentleman is responsible for the Emperor's safety, and you have not, I believe, been presented to his Majesty, your conduct certainly requires explanation." "My name," replied the cause of the disturbance, "is Prince Menschikoff. I only arrived in Paris yesterday, and as my ambassador was not in town I could not be presented." Apologies and greetings followed, and Prince Menschikoff slept at the Tuileries that night. In the morning Griscelli waited on his Highness, who assured him he was not angry, and asked him to breakfast.

While the Emperor and Empress were on a visit to Osborne, Griscelli pretends that Lord Palmerston, greatly struck by his sagacity and devotion called him into his room, had a long chat with him, and gave him £60. One observation only has he preserved of "the diplomatist of Albion." "Excellency," inquired Griscelli, "how long will Victor Emmanuel remain on the throne?" "As long as he has money," replied Lord Palmerston. In 1859 the Emperor was compelled to dispense with the services of M. Griscelli, nor did he again offer him employment or reward. Hence the publication of these Memoirs, in which all that could be imagined by the author of a novel in a "penny dreadful" is related of Napoleon, of his consort, and of his Ministers. As a specimen of the style and inventive genius of the writer one might quote with advantage his history of the relations of Mrs. Howard to the Second Empire, including the rise and decline of her influence. On the marriage of the Emperor, Mrs Howard was created Countess of Beauregard, and recommended to try the genial climate of Italy for the sake of her health. For several years she kept away from Paris, but in an evil hour returned. Next morning, according to Griscelli, the Countess was found dead in her bed. What is certain, from the documents published after the 4th of September, is that Mrs Howard received altogether £200,000 from her Imperial benefactor. A young Spaniard, having at a State ball danced twice with a certain great lady, received a visit from M. Griscelli before retiring to rest. His visitor bore a pistol and a brief message. The hidalgo bowed with Castilian gravity and blew out his brains, as requested. From the service of Napoleon III., M. Griscelli passed into the service of Victor Emmanuel. He was much impressed with the ability of Count Cavour, whose manner, in one important respect, contrasted favourably with that of the French monarch. The latter, in giving his employé a commission, was in the habit of asking, "Are you armed?" while Cavour always prefaced his speech by the question, "Do you want money?" There are but two gleams of moral sense in the book. This is one of them. After the death of Cavour, M. Griscelli passed over to the Legitimist side in politics. In 1866 he was employed as a spy at Florence by the Austrian Government, and he claims to have furnished intelligence of so important a character as to have led in a great measure to the victory of the Archduke Albert at Custozza. We also find him employed in raising a loan of £80,000 for Francis II. of Naples on a mortgage of the Farnese Palace, the mortgagee being that Mr. Holloway to whom the world owes so deep a debt of gratitude. The ex-King conferred on M. Griscelli the title of Baron de Rimini, of which he is justly proud. At other times we find him dining with the Emperor Francis Joseph, and entertaining his Majesty with his adventures, or playing cards with the serene German highnesses, or transmitting funds from England for the Polish insurrection, or writing pamphlets under the direction of Cardinal Wiseman in defence of the temporal power.

Perhaps the mischief of a system of secret police and of gagging the press was never more strikingly shown than when such a budget of horrors, many of which we are unable even to hint at, was not deemed an insult to the common-sense of the public. For there are Frenchmen who read these books; stranger, there are people who believe them.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON MEDIÆVAL ARCHBISHOPS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

It is somewhat sharp practice on the part of Archbishop Manning to take a succession of English archbishops, all of whom stood up for something or other, and to make them out to have been chiefly interested in standing up for the See of Rome. Whether they stood up for moral right, for clerical privileges, for political freedom, or even for ecclesiastical freedom in opposition to Papal claims, the Archbishop of Westminster is ready with a conjuror's wand to turn them all into zealous supporters of the Papacy. Four archbishops of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries—Anselm, Thomas, Stephen, and Edmund—are picked out as men who "stood up not only for the rights of the Church, but also, in the main, for the political liberties of Englishmen, holding fast to the Pope as the Vicar of Christ." Their conduct, he adds, "delayed by centuries that unhappy merging of the Church in the State which came about under Henry VIII." Now there is no doubt that all these archbishops, in common with everybody else in their day throughout Western Christendom, did in a sense hold fast by the Pope as the Vicar of Christ; but they certainly did not do so in the same sense in which Archbishop Manning himself does, or even in that in which any modern Roman Catholic does. We might express the distinction by saying that in the one case the doctrine was held passively, and that in the other it is held actively. People in their days believed in the supremacy of the Pope and in a crowd of other doctrines, simply because it had not come into anybody's head to doubt them. This is quite another state of mind from holding and maintaining a doctrine, actively and controversially, after it has been doubted and denied by large bodies of men. There is all the difference in the world between the mediæval Christian accepting the prevalent belief of his age in a vague form and in an uninquiring way, and the modern Roman Catholic who accepts the same doctrines—when they are the same—now that they have been disputed by the reformers and put into a definite shape by the Council of Trent. The modern believer cleaves to, sometimes actually chooses, one set of doctrines when there is another open to him. The mediæval believer had hardly any choice but Hobson's choice; for the chance of his turning Jew or Saracen, or even Albigensian, is hardly worth discussing. Hereby hangs the great fallacy of assuming that every mediæval Englishman who believed as it was then natural for him to believe, would necessarily believe in the same way now, when he has the choice of believing something else. The real presumption lies the other way. The chances are that any mediæval Englishman, clerk or layman, who lived before Henry VIII. would, had he lived under Henry VIII. or Elizabeth, have done as the mass of Englishmen, clerks and laymen, actually did under Henry and Elizabeth. There is no absurdity in believing that Archbishop Manning's three canonized primates, and the one who, very significantly, was not canonized, might, if they had lived in the sixteenth century, instead of cleaving to the Pope as the Vicar of Christ, have striven as fiercely against his supremacy as Cranmer and Bonner, Latimer and Gardiner, actually did strive.

As regards the plain facts of the case, three at least of Archbishop Manning's four primates are somewhat oddly chosen as special champions of the See of Rome. One of them is specially oddly chosen. The Archbishop's best case is with Anselm, and that is not a very good case. Anselm's first quarrel with William Rufus was certainly not waged wholly or chiefly on behalf of the Pope. His conscience, indeed, was troubled because the King refused to acknowledge the Pope, whom he deemed the lawful claimant; but this first strife really arose quite as much from moral as from ecclesiastical causes. It was mainly a strife between good and evil. In his second quarrel with Henry I. Anselm, indeed, stood up for a theory of ecclesiastical privilege which he had never thought of till the Pope had put it into his head, but still he strove far more for ecclesiastical privilege in general than for any particular claims of the Papacy. Thomas stood up partly for ecclesiastical privilege in a worse form than it had been maintained by Anselm, and afterwards for the traditional rights of his own see against other sees. The question of Papal power came in only incidentally, and if Thomas was deserted, or almost deserted, by his timid and courtly suffragans, he was also deserted, or almost deserted, by a time-serving Pontiff, about whose doings he used language which we are sure that Archbishop Manning would think it sacrilege to repeat. Stephen Langton, instead of cleaving fast to the Pope as the Vicar of Christ, withstood both Pope and King on behalf of the political and ecclesiastical rights of Englishmen, and got suspended by the Pope for his pains. Edmund Rich did the same, as far as his less daring spirit, and less favourable opportunities allowed him. The canonization of a man who had withstood Roman usurpation was wrung from an unwilling Pontiff by the demands of the English people.

We have no doubt that Archbishop Manning reads English history with quite other [illegible]. We should not be surprised if, in his eyes, Matthew Paris passes for a strongly Papal writer. To us, three out of the four Primates—the three who were of English birth—seem to have been primarily and essentially Englishmen, to have been Papists so far as they can be called Papists, only secondarily and accidentally. We do not use the word Papist in any contemptuous sense, but simply as the one which best expresses our meaning. They were Papists as men are Royalists, Imperialists, or Republicans who know nothing of any form of government except a kingdom, an empire, or a republic. They were not Papists as men are Royalists, Imperialists, or Republicans, when those forms of government are striving for the mastery. In a word, the worthies of England belong to England and not to Rome. We have more right than Archbishop Manning has in days when the praises of an English bishop were sung as being "Domini Papæ redargutor manifestus, Romanorum malleus et contemptor."

A Pleasant Testimonial.—In presenting Sergeant-Major Welch, a handsome silver-plated tea service on the part of the non-commissioned officers of No. 5 Battery, 2nd Brigade, R. A., Lieutenant Fox, R. A. took occasion to remark that he had known Sergeant-Major Welch as a non-commissioned officer under his command for upwards of twelve years; and considered him a model of what a non-commissioned officer should be, obedient and respectful to his officers, most attentive to all matters of discipline, and actuated by the greatest zeal for the good of the service; Lieutenant Fox further expressed on his own part, and for the other officers, the utmost regret at parting with so efficient a non-commissioned officer, feeling that a blank had been created in the Battery which it would take a long time to fill up. Major Goodenough, R.A. then expressed the pleasure with which he had learned the intention of the non-commissioned officers to present a testimonial to Sergeant-Major Welch, on his leaving the station, and desired on the part of the officers of the Battery to make him a further present as a mark of their respect (handing to the Sergeant-Major a handsome silver goblet and two silver beer mugs), and their regret at parting with him. The proceedings concluded with three hearty cheers for the Sergeant-Major, three for Mrs. Welch, and three for the little ones. A final three cheers being given in acknowledgement of the kindness of the officers who presided on the occasion.—*Cape Standard*, July 14.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N. B. Caution.—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, [illegible]

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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WILKINSON'S ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be important that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the [illegible] of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

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THE AGRA BANK (Limited.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

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Bombay, February, 1874.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

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Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ...... [illegible]
RESERVE FUND ...... [illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One [illegible]

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application at the Bank.

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INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE, £255,542 5s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £36,407 5s.
POLICIES IN FORCE ON 26TH JUNE 1874 (1,590) £830,000
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,590.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively .... Over £110,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.

Policies issued 549
Amount Assured ..... Rs. 37,30,000
Annual Premium Income .... ,, 2,07,300

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company will take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders; for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-Six Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance, [illegible] of policy, forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of [illegible] premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by Intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at universal rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	8	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	108	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	9	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	9	57	9	4	45
50	151	5	4	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	0	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	23	13	8	25	15	4	27	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	35	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	0	34	8	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	8	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	8	50	0	0	46	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	53	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

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Fire Premiums for 1852........................£ 75,925
Do. 1862........................£300,600
Do. 1872........................£816,353

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	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 5	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 3	38 8	28 10	29 10

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FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
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[illegible] considerable inducement to intending insurers. [illegible] of Lives secures large Bonuses, which [illegible] show:—

[illegible] First Quinquennium........................£ 718,385
[illegible]

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Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
[illegible] Capital ....£ 500,000
[illegible] Capital ....£ 50,000
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Of which [illegible] invested in Indian Government Securities.

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[illegible] & Co.
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[illegible] years, the Directors [illegible] the attention of the Public [illegible] this Society, and the [illegible] and support of all [illegible] Lives.

[illegible] and proprietary Companies [illegible] competition with other [illegible] course, affording all the [illegible] Society to Assurers and [illegible] accurately calculated [illegible] Company, and are as [illegible]

[illegible] £9,717,589-15-11
[illegible] £1,093,442-12-0
[illegible] £607,709- 3- 5
[illegible] Government
[illegible] entitled to [illegible] 1873.

No Society [illegible] low as those of [illegible] for its Liabilities [illegible] these to its Assured. The Rates for [illegible] Assurance Companies [illegible] Society by a [illegible]

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES [illegible]

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6th.—All Medical Fees, [illegible] named by the Society, and of [illegible] are paid by the Society, except [illegible] term under Rs. 5,000, when the [illegible] Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within [illegible] proof of Death, or earlier, under [illegible]
8th.—One Calendar Month, [illegible] ment of Premiums, and Claims [illegible] that period upon tender of [illegible] Grace, or deduction of such Premium [illegible] Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, [illegible] months of the Premium becoming [illegible] and payment of a small fine, and [illegible] cretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Assured [illegible] putable, except on the ground of fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India [illegible] which have been in force for the full [illegible] years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
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As attested by [illegible] subjects their [illegible] are prolonged, [illegible] digestion promoted and the general [illegible] proved.

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I remain yours faithfully,
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